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BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

MEETING OF SCIENCE, 22, Albemarle-street, London, W.

The next ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at YORK, commencing on WEDNESDAY, August 31.

President-Elect,

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart. M.P. D.C.L. F.R.S.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS OF MEMOIRS.—Authors are requested to give early notice of their intention to offer Papers. Information about Lodgings and other Local arrangements may be obtained from the Local Secretaries, 17, Blake-street, York.

G. GRIFFITH, Acting Secretary, York.

THE GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

Under the conduct and control of the Corporation of London.

Principal.—MR. H. WEIST HILL.

THE FIRST TERM OF THE SESSION 1881-2 will commence on MONDAY, September 19th, 1881. Examinations of Candidates for admission as Students will be held on SATURDAY, September 10th, and MONDAY, September 12th, from 12 till 4, when Candidates must attend, bringing with them Music they can perform.—For further particulars apply at the School, 16, Aldermanbury, E.C.

Guildhall, August, 1881.

FRED A. CATTY, Hon. Sec.

CHARLES P. SMITH, Sec.

DUNDEE FINE-ART EXHIBITION.

—The FIFTEEN ANNUAL FINE-ART EXHIBITION will be opened on OCTOBER 1st. The Sales from the Exhibition of last Year amounted to nearly £5,000, relatively to the population the largest sum yet realized in the Province. Artists who have received the special invitation are reminded that no Pictures can be received after SEPTEMBER 1st by the Agent, MR. JAMES ROBERTS, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital.

JOHN MACLAUCHLAN, Hon. Sec.

HANLEY SCHOOL OF ART.—THE COMMITTEE

require the Services of a competent and duly Certified HEAD MASTER for this School, in consequence of Mr. A. A. Bradbury having received a similar appointment at the Derby Central School of Art. The income of the Master from this school for some years past has been upwards of £500 per annum.—Applications, stating age of Candidates with testimonials of recent date, to be addressed to the Secretary, School of Art, Hanley; and must be sent in not later than MONDAY, September 3, 1881.

JOHN R. COOKE, Hon. Sec.

SHEPHERD BROS.' PICTURE GALLERIES.

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MR. HENRY BLACKBURN'S LECTURES.

MR. HENRY BLACKBURN, Editor of "Academy Notes," will continue his Popular ART-LECTURES commencing in OCTOBER NEXT.—At Manchester (Royal Institution), October 3rd and 5th, at Leeds, Bradford, Hull, Huddersfield, Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, &c. For particulars and dates address 103, Victoria-street, S.W.

LONDON HOME.—The Widow of a distinguished

Physician, whose grown-up Son and Daughters are engaged in various Studies, wishes to meet with a YOUNG LADY or GENTLEMAN having similar objects and desiring a Refined and Comfortable LONDON HOME. Pleasant surroundings, cultivated society, and maternal care are offered.—Address Mrs. L., 65, Belair-park, London, S.W.

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search of a quiet HOME.—AN AUTHORESS, living in a Detached Cottage Ten Miles West of London, and near a Railway Station, would be glad to meet with ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN to BOARD with her. If could, if required, act as Secretary to a Professional Writer, or assist one about to begin a Literary career. Absolute comfort and freedom from conventionality can be relied on.—Address A. B. C., care of Messrs. Robson & Kerlake, 43, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, London.

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ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Rev. Dr. FROST and

Capt. JAMES, late R.E., RE-COMMENCE WORK on the 22nd of August.—Address 21, Lexham-gardens, Cromwell-road, W.

MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINA-

TIONS.—There is a Department in connexion with BLAIR LODGE SCHOOL, Polmont station, Stirlingshire, for PREPARING PUPILS for the above EXAMINATIONS. During the past year the following Honours have been gained:—Three Appointments to Woolwich Academy, including the First Place; Seventh in the Indian Civil Service Examination, &c.—Full particulars on application to the HEAD MASTER.

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Teacher and successful Author, receives ONE or TWO BOYS to educate with his own for the Public Schools, or otherwise. The House is in one of the healthiest Suburbs of London, and is enclosed in a beautiful Garden of about half an acre. Home comforts and careful supervision. Address, in the first instance, to the care of Messrs. Adams & Francis, Advertising Agents, 50, Fleet-street, E.C.

CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATIONS.—In preparation

for the Higher Local Examinations, and in connexion with the London Centre of the same, INSTRUCTION by CORRESPONDENCE is given by certain qualified Ladies. Classes open on 14th October till the end of May.—Apply further to Miss A. SMITH, Orchard Poyle, Taplow, Maidenhead.

CLASSICAL COACHING by CORRESPOND-

ENCE.—MR. E. S. JACKSON, M.A. (Lond. Univ.), Napier-terrace, Mutley, Plymouth.

GERMANY.—Rector SCHÖPFWINKEL, who receives

a few English Pupils as Boarders in his select Establishment, has RESUMED his TUTORIAL since his late illness, and begs to state that there will be TWO VACANCIES at the commencement of OCTOBER. Total number of Boarders limited to Ten. References given and required.—Apply to Rector SCHÖPFWINKEL, Principal of the College of Odenkirchen, Rhénish Prussia.

LAHNSTEIN on the RHINE.—EDUCATIONAL

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LADIES' COLLEGE, the WOODLANDS, Union-

road, Clapham, S.W.—The PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE on MONDAY, September 19th.

COLLEGE of PRACTICAL ENGINEERING,

Muswell-hill, London.—Under eminent Technical auspices.—For terms and particulars write to the PRINCIPAL.

COLLEGE and GRAMMAR SCHOOL, AUCK-

LAND, NEW ZEALAND.—A HEAD MASTER is REQUIRED for this Institution. He must have graduated in Honours at one of the leading Universities in the United Kingdom, and had experience and success as a Master in some important Public School. The salary will be 700l. per annum, without house allowance, but with a capitation fee of 10s. for every pupil paying school fees. 150l. will be allowed for passage money to the colony. The following gentlemen have consented to act as a Commission for the selection of the Master.—Professor Blackie, of Edinburgh; Professor Jowett, of Oxford; Arthur Sidgwick, Esq., of Oxford; and the Rev. J. M. Wilson, Clifton College. Intending Candidates can obtain the undersigned application forms and printed statement, giving further particulars as to the School and conditions of the appointment, &c.—All applications must be made on the forms, and be sent in on or before SEPTEMBER 30th, to WALTER KENYALTY, New Zealand Government Offices, 7, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W.

EASTBOURNE.—EDUCATIONAL HOME for

YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Elmestree House, Spencer-road, Eastbourne.—High-class Education, based upon the best Modern System. Superior Intellectual Culture and Training. Strict but kindly supervision. Liberal and Home. Tender, watchful care of Physical Health. The House, in the best part of Eastbourne, is detached, spacious, with Garden, Lawn-Tennis Ground, and within five minutes of the Sea. Resident Foreign Governesses, efficient University Masters. A Junior Class of Little Girls received, who are instructed in the Kindergarten System, and have individual attention. Young Ladies received who wish to give exclusive attention to Music, Drawing, and Languages, or require change of air and Lessons from Finishing Masters. Riding and Swimming Lessons. Vacancy for a Governess Student on reduced terms. Prospectus and terms, with View of House and highest references, on application to the Lady Principal.

The NEXT TERM commences (D.V.) on MONDAY, September 12, 1881. Personal interview can be arranged in London during the Vacation.

LINACRE PROFESSORSHIP OF PHYSIOLOGY

in the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD.—The ELECTORS for the Linacre Professorship of Physiology intend to ELECT a PROFESSOR, to succeed the late Dr. Rolleston, in the month of NOVEMBER NEXT. Candidates are requested to forward their Names and testimonials, before NOVEMBER 1st, to the WARDEN of Merton College, Oxford, and to endorse the words "Linacre Professorship" on the Envelope enclosing such application.

A Paper, containing Extracts from the Statutes regulating the Professorship, may be procured from the CLARENDON Press-Department, 116, High-street, Oxford.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

The SESSION of the FACULTY of MEDICINE will begin on OCTOBER 3rd.

The SESSION of the FACULTIES of ARTS and LAWS and of SCIENCE will begin on OCTOBER 4th.

Instruction is provided for Women in all Subjects taught in the Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science.

Prospectuses and Copies of the Regulations relating to the Entrance and other Exhibitions, Scholarships, &c. (value about 2,000l.), may be obtained from the College, Gower-street, W.C.

The EXAMINATIONS for the ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS will be held on the 23rd and 24th of SEPTEMBER.

The SCHOOL for BOYS will RE-OPEN on SEPTEMBER 27th. The College is close to the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway.

TALFOURD ELY, M.A., Secretary.

UNIVERSITY HALL, Gordon-square, W.C.

STUDENTS of UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London, RESIDE in the HALL, under Collegiate discipline. The Hall has been approved by the Secretary of State for India as a place of residence for selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service. Full particulars as to rent of rooms, fees, &c., on application to the Principal or Secretary, at the Hall.

E. A. WURTZBURG, Secretary.

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BRIGHTON COLLEGE.

Principal.—REV. T. HAYES BELCHER, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford. Vice-Principal.—REV. J. NEWTON, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.

The NEXT TERM will commence on TUESDAY, September 20th.

F. W. MADDEN, M.R.A.S., Secretary.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—TRINITY COLLEGE

SCHOOL.—The Warden, RICHARD F. CURRY, M.A., is assisted by Seven Resident Graduate Masters. Special attention paid to Modern Languages. Classical and Modern Slides. Special Classes for the Army Examinations. Junior Department for Young Boys. Exhibition to the Universities of £1 per annum. Large Playing-Fields, Gymnasium, Five Courts, &c. Terms, 50 and 60 Guineas.—Apply to the WARDEN.

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ST. PAUL'S SCHOOLS.—About TEN SCHOLAR-

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THE MISSES A. and R. LEECH'S SCHOOL for

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HIGH SCHOOL of EDINBURGH.

SESSION 1881-82.

The EDINBURGH SCHOOL BOARD have made arrangements by which a thoroughly Practical as well as a thoroughly Liberal Education can be imparted. The Classes are strictly limited, and care is taken to give each Boy that kind of culture of which he is most capable and which is most necessary to him.

Full information is contained in the Report and Prospectus, which may be had on application to the Janitor at the School; to the Clerk to the Edinburgh School Board, 25, Castle-street; or to the principal Booksellers in Edinburgh.

Pupils will be enrolled at the High School on THURSDAY, the 29th, and FRIDAY, the 30th September, from Twelve till Three o'clock.

The SCHOOL RE-ASSEMBLES on MONDAY, 3rd October, at Nine o'clock.

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The NEXT TERM will begin on OCTOBER 1st. For further information apply to the Hon. Sec., Mansfield, St. Andrews, N.B.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—The WINTER

SESSION will OPEN on MONDAY, October 3, with an INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS by Dr. R. DOUGLAS POWELL.—The Medical School, which has lately been considerably enlarged, provides the most complete means for the Education of Students preparing for the University of London, the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and the other Licensing Bodies.

TWO ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, of the annual value of 250 and 200 per annum, tenable for Two Years, and a Science Scholarship, value 50l., will be competed for on SEPTEMBER 30th and OCTOBER 1st. Further information may be obtained from the DEAN or the RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS, at the Hospital. ANDREW CLARK, Dean.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

The WINTER SESSION will begin on MONDAY, October 3, 1881. Students can reside in the College, within the Hospital Walls, subject to the College Regulations.—For further particulars apply, personally or by letter, to the WARDEN of the College, the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

A Handbook forwarded on application.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.**OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS IN SCIENCE.**

TWO SCHOLARSHIPS of the value of 130*l.* each, tenable for One Year, will be competed for on September 28th, and three succeeding days. One of the value of 130*l.* will be awarded to the best candidate at this Examination under twenty years of age, if of sufficient merit. For the other candidates must be under twenty-five years of age.

The Subjects of Examination are Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology. The Jefferson Exhibition will be competed for at the same time. The Subjects of Examination are Latin, Mathematics, and any two of the three following languages, Greek, French, German. This is an Open Exhibition, of the value of 50*l.*

Candidates must not have entered to the Medical or Surgical Practice of any Metropolitan Medical School.

The successful candidates will be required to enter at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the October succeeding the Examination.

For particulars application may be made to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.**CLASSES FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.**

TWO CLASSES are held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in each Year, for the convenience of Gentlemen who are preparing for the Matriculation Examination at the University of London—from October to January, and from March to June.

Fee for the Course of Three Months, 10*l.* 10*s.*

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

A CLASS is held in the Subjects required for the Preliminary Scientific Examination, and includes all the Subjects and Practical Work, as follows:—

BOTANY—The Rev. G. Henslow, M.A. Cantab; Lecturer on Botany to the Hospital.

ZOOLOGY and COMPARATIVE ANATOMY—Norman Moore, M.D. Cantab; Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy to the Hospital.

CHEMISTRY—H. E. Armstrong, Ph.D. F.R.S.

MECHANICAL and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—Donald McAllister, M.B., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; Demonstrator of Natural Philosophy to the Hospital.

Fee for the whole Course (to Students of the Hospital), 8*l.* 8*s.*; to others, 10*l.* 10*s.*

FIRST and SECOND M.B. EXAMINATIONS.

SPECIAL CLASSES in the Subjects required for these Examinations are held by the Lecturers. Fee (inclusive), 7*l.* 7*s.*

M.D. EXAMINATION.

A CLASS in Logic for this Examination is held by W. GRAHAM, M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin.

These Classes are not confined to Students of the Hospital.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Hyde Park Corner, W. MONDAY, October 2nd, with an Introductory Address by Mr. J. WARRINGTON HAWKARD, at 4 p.m.

The William Brown 100*l.* and 40*l.* Exhibitions are open to all Perpetual Students.

The Two Brackenbury Prizes of 30*l.* each, Sir Charles Clarke's Prize, the Thompson Medal, the Treasurer's, Brodie, Acland, Johnson, and General Proficiency Prizes are open to all without restriction.

The Appointments of House Physician and House Surgeon, of which there are Four, tenable each for One Year, are awarded by Competition, and no charge is made by the Governors of the Hospital for Board or Residence.

Clerkships and Dresserships and all the minor Appointments are given without extra fees.

A Prospectus of the School and further information may be obtained, by personal application, between 1 and 3 p.m., or by letter addressed to the DEAN at the Hospital.

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UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.**SESSION 1881-82.**

Chancellor—DUKE OF RICHMOND and GORDON, K.G. D.C.L.

Lord Rector—The Right Hon. the EARL OF ROSEBURY.

Vice-Chancellor and Principal—The Very Rev. W. R. PIRIE, D.D.

I.—FACULTY OF ARTS.

THE SESSION commences on MONDAY, the 17th October, and closes on FRIDAY, 31st March. The LECTURES begin on WEDNESDAY, 26th October.

CLASSES.	PROFESSORS.	HOURS.	CLASS FEES.
JUNIOR GREEK	Prof. GEDDES, LL.D., and Assistant	9 to 10 A.M., and 11 A.M. to 12 P.M.	43 3 0
SENIOR GREEK	Prof. GEDDES, LL.D., and Assistant	10 to 11 A.M., and 12 P.M. to 1 P.M.	2 0 0
JUNIOR LATIN	Prof. BLACK, LL.D., and Assistant	10 to 11 A.M., and 12 P.M. to 1 P.M.	2 0 0
SENIOR LATIN	Prof. BLACK, LL.D., and Assistant	11 A.M. to 12 P.M. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	1 1 0
ENGLISH LANGUAGE and COMPOSITION	Prof. MISTO, M.A.	11 A.M. to 12 P.M., on Tuesday and Thursday; 12 P.M. to 1 P.M. daily	1 1 0
LOGIC	Prof. MINTO, M.A.	9 to 10 A.M., and 12 P.M. to 1 P.M.	2 0 0
JUNIOR MATHEMATICS	Prof. PIRIE, M.A., and Assistant	9 to 10 A.M., and 12 P.M. to 1 P.M.	2 0 0
SENIOR MATHEMATICS	Prof. PIRIE, M.A., and Assistant	10 to 11 A.M.	2 0 0
JUNIOR NATURAL PHILOSOPHY	Prof. NIVEN, M.A. D.Sc., and Assistant	9 to 10 A.M. daily; 11 A.M. to 12 P.M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	3 3 0
SENIOR NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, Div. I.	Prof. NIVEN, M.A. D.Sc., and Assistant	10 to 11 A.M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	1 1 0
DO. DO. Div. II.	Prof. NIVEN, M.A. D.Sc., and Assistant	10 to 11 A.M. daily	2 0 0
DO. PRACTICAL CLASS	Prof. NIVEN, M.A. D.Sc., and Assistant	11 A.M. to 12 P.M. on Tuesdays and Thursdays	2 0 0
MORAL PHILOSOPHY	Prof. FIFE, M.A.	9 to 10 A.M. daily, and 11 A.M. to 12 P.M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	3 3 0
NATURAL HISTORY	Prof. COSAR EWART, M.D. F.R.S.E.	2 to 3 P.M.	3 3 0

The Fee for Students taking a Senior Class in any subject, without previous attendance on the Junior Class in the same subject, is 3*l.* 3*s.* Matriculation Fee, 1*l.* For the Degree of M.A., 1*l.* 1*s.* for each of three examinations.

The Course of Study for the Degree of M.A. embraces two years' attendance on Greek, Latin, and Mathematics, and one on English Literature, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural History. Any Student who, at the time of his entrance to the University, shall, on examination, be found qualified to attend the Higher Classes of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, or any of them, shall be admitted to such Higher Class or Classes without having attended the first or Junior Class or Classes.

N.B.—There is no degree of "M.A. in the Classics," or in any other single department, given by this University. The Degree of M.A. is given by Examination in four departments, viz.:—(1) Classics; (2) Mathematics, including Natural Philosophy; (3) Mental Philosophy, including Logic and English; (4) Natural History—and it is necessary to pass in all these departments before a right to the degree can be acquired.

BURSARIES.

The Bursary Competition will begin on MONDAY, the 17th October, at 2 P.M.

Competitors will each, on application, receive from the Bursar, University Buildings, Old Aberdeen, on MONDAY, the 10th October, or any following day of that week, a Printed Schedule, which they are required to fill up and return to him, not later than 2 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 16th October, not less than in former years on Saturday.

There will be offered 33 Bursaries, of which 31 are in the patronage of the University, and 7 in that of the Magistrates and Town Council of Aberdeen. All but 3 are open without restriction. They are tenable for four years of the Curriculum, and are of the following annual value, viz.:—Three of 30*l.*; One of 25*l.*; Ten of 20*l.*; Nine of 15*l.*; Two of 14*l.*; Two of 12*l.*; Two of 11*l.*; Eight of 10*l.*; and one of inferior value.

Two Greenacre Bursaries of 30*l.* each, also separately advertised, are included in the above.

Candidates are required, at least One Month before the Competition, to give the Secretary written intimation of the Subjects selected by them, under Division II. of the Subjects of Examination. See 'University Calendar.'

Candidates are requested to bring with them Certificates of their Age, signed by the Ministers and Session-Clerks of their respective Parishes, to be produced, if required, when the result of the Examination is intimated.

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LITERATURE

The British Association for the Advancement of Science at York. 1881.

Huddled up on a hill, half surrounded by rivers, York was ever a strong city and built on a site which commended itself alike to Briton and Roman, Dane and Saxon. So old, indeed, is its foundation that the meaning of its name cannot satisfactorily be made out, though few places have afforded more scope for the display of ingenious guess-work. Eboracum is obviously, says one, Aber-ac, "the ford over the water," though most men will probably differ from him both as to the meaning and the application of the words; while Eur-wic, "the dwelling by the water," and Efer-wic, by corruption Yvor-wyc or "wild boar town," are among other wild suggestions, which, of course, include one referring the foundation of the town to a mythical great-grandson of Æneas, one Ebraucus. Probably, however, the "Caer Evrauc" of the Britons took its root from the Ure, a river which, joining the Swale, forms the Ouse, for in later days the Talmud calls it "Ewer-wyk."

To the Romans it was Eboracum, but whether Eboracum or Eboracum will now probably never be known, though the point has been keenly contested by able writers on both sides. Nor is it even sure that the invaders did not spell it Eburacum, a reading adopted by Wellbeloved, the chief writer on Roman York.

How early the Romans saw the importance of the city it is difficult to say, but Ptolemy mentions the fact of the Sixth Legion being stationed there, and Severus was at York with his sons in 206. There his body was burned, and popular tradition makes out that his ashes were buried in the so-called Severus' Hills just outside the city; but as the same tradition says that such hills are artificial tumuli, while competent geologists have proved they are nothing of the sort, its evidence is not especially valuable. There is, indeed, much that is mystical in the early Roman history of York. The tomb of Constantinus Chlorus, the father of Constantine the Great, is said to have been found in the reign of Henry VIII. under the church of St. Helen (presumably dedicated to his wife Helena), while it is alleged

that Constantine himself was born here; but the proof in support of both assertions is of the slightest character.

Not weak, however, are the visible and tangible proofs of Roman occupation, for, though there is no great gate still standing as at Lincoln, there is probably no English city so full of fragments of wall, of pavements, and of monuments to the invaders. About seventy acres of the centre of the present city, enclosing a rectangle of about 550 by 650 yards, formed no doubt the Roman camp, in the middle of which, again, stood the Prætorium, afterwards the imperial palace, the site of which is near the present Christ Church. Of their monuments now above ground the "multangular tower" near St. Leonard's Hospital, which is a ten-sided building forming an angle of the Roman wall, is far the most interesting, especially as it still bears on its inside some roughly scratched legionary inscriptions. In the hospitium of the abbey church, too, there are a fine pavement representing the seasons and various altars.

The long Saxon occupation which followed was, as is well known, sadly interrupted by the Danes. It was near here that Ragnar Lodbrok was so impolitically cast into a pit full of snakes, an act which was bitterly revenged. In York, too, Siward, sick to death and feeling his strength begin to pass away from him, determined to die in harness, and sat up to do so clothed in armour and with a spear erect in his failing hand. York was, in fact, at one time almost wholly populated by the Danes, and plenty of proof of their occupation may be found in the numerous "thorpes" in and about the city.

It took two years after the Conquest for the Normans to come in force before York, but when they came they left their mark, for a short, sharp battle outside the walls made William, who commanded in person, master of the city and castle, which he fortified strongly. The Danish inhabitants, however, did not take kindly to their Norman cousins, to whom they were bad neighbours, and whom they cruelly annoyed from the cover afforded them by the Forest of Galtres, which extended right up to the city walls.

William had to come back the next year to strengthen his garrison, but in 1070 the townsmen, aided by an imported army of Danes, seized and sacked the castle with terrible slaughter, not a Norman escaping. The Conqueror's savage oath on hearing the news is a matter of history, as is how he kept it. Just after Cœur de Lion's coronation the castle was again the scene of a gruesome tragedy, for a number of landless knights and other broken men deep in debt to the Jews seized the opportunity of the scare begun in Westminster Hall to try to wipe out old scores by fire and sword. They burned the "starrs," and, penning up the Jews in the castle, were about to murder and plunder them in detail, when most of their victims with desperate courage forestalled them by burning their property and killing their families and themselves. With so many bloody memories hanging round the castle there is little wonder that, like the Tower of London, it had its ghost. It was a curious one, creeping out under the door of a porch in the Clifford's Tower in the form of a scroll of paper (was it a "starr"?), then turning into a monkey,

and then into a turkey-cock, as may be read at length by all curious as to demonology and witchcraft in Sir John Reresby's memoirs.

One can hardly touch on the noticeable things which have happened at York in later years, for except London probably no city has had such a succession of stirring incidents. Its walls twice gave breathing time to the unlucky second Edward—after his defeats at Bannockburn in 1314 by the Bruce and in 1322. His son married Philippa of Hainault in the minster here, the marriage festivities of the two children being celebrated with the profusest magnificence for three weeks, if we believe Froissart, but were sadly marred at their finish by a bloody quarrel between the little bride's followers and the citizens, in which about eight hundred men were killed. Later on Philippa, no longer a child, brought here the Bruce, taken prisoner by her at Neville's Cross; and in the next century the city saw the citizens, almost incredible sight of a prelate beheaded, for a Scrope, who was then Archbishop of York, having meddled with one of the Percies' plots, suffered in a field near Clementhorpe. Half a century later saw Richard Plantagenet's head stuck on Micklegate Bar.

So York may overlook the town of York, to be taken down reverently next year when the tables were turned at Towton.

When the Wars of the Roses were over more pleasant things happened here. Henry VII. soon after his coronation had a right royal reception at York, with pageants innumerable, and galleries across the streets, whence "sweet cakes, wafers, and comfits in quantity like hailstones" were thrown, in humble imitation of the Carnival at Venice. Lambert Simnel sought help from York in vain, for the citizens were loyal, and later on were rewarded for their loyalty by the pleasant sight to North-country eyes of the hacked and arrow-pierced corpse of James of Scotland, sent here after Flodden. Next we catch a glimpse of Wolsey, named Archbishop of York, but never resident here or even installed, for the king prudently stopped the installation very shortly before the day fixed for the ceremony by having him arrested for high treason. *En route* from Scotland to his pleasant English inheritance, James I. stayed here some little time, and, with his own happy knack for making himself ridiculous, signaled his stay by taking a childish liking for a local kind of cake called "main bread," and by characteristically endeavouring to thrust it down the throats of the inhabitants by specially ordering its manufacture, and by anathematizing the still popular "spice bread" almost as violently as he did tobacco. The beginning of Charles I.'s troubles found him at York, for he went there to meet the Covenanters in 1639, and held a great council of his peers there in 1640. Two years later he returned, and, worried almost to death for want of funds and friends, was driven to stint his table and to copy despatches with his own hand for want of a trustworthy secretary. The royal palace was on the site of St. Mary's Abbey, and by a grim irony of fate was afterwards turned into a blind school, while the printing-office, whence the whole country was flooded with Royalist tracts and pamphlets, was in St. William's College.

In 1644 the city was besieged by the Parliamentary army of 40,000 men, the siege being temporarily raised by the arrival of Prince Rupert, who issued from the gates of York a few days after, only, as every one knows, to be cut up root and branch on Marston Moor, the city and castle being surrendered a few weeks later. The subsequent history of the place has not been very stirring, though the Earl of Danby came here in 1688 and successfully carried out his part of the scheme concocted in the "Plotting Parlour" in the Cock and Pyot, since more grandiloquently called the Revolution House; and the year after the '45 a few poor wretches—prisoners of war—were shot down like dogs in the castle ditch, whence their skeletons were taken just 111 years later.

On the religious life and the church work of York volumes might well be written. Perhaps the best-known miracle play in England was that of the Corpus Christi Guild here, as we find it recommended by a worthy friar minor, Wm. Melton, styled "Professor of Holy Pageantry." There was also the guild of Our Lord's Prayer, to commemorate a miracle play on that subject, which was bound to support a table showing the whole meaning and use of the prayer hanging against a pillar in the minster; and some idea of the number of the trade guilds may be gleaned from the fact that in 1415 ninety-six crafts joined in procession, exhibiting fifty-four distinct pageants, and carrying blazing torches.

It would, of course, be idle, in the space of an article, to try to do more than refer to the minster, the pride of the north of England, though some have cruelly compared its front to that of a glorified Westminster Abbey. Burned no less than five times—in 741, 1069, 1080, 1829, and 1840—it has, phoenix-like, risen again, and is now perhaps one of the finest places of worship in England. Its chapter-house, which still bears the truthful, if boasting, inscription of "ut rosa flos florum sic domus ista domorum," and its great east window, with its original painted glass, are certainly unequalled; while the vestry room holds antiquarian treasures of the highest interest, such as the horn carved from an elephant's tusk, and placed by Ulph, son of Thorald, on the altar here before the Conquest, and the indulgence cup of Archbishop Scrope, once given to the Corpus Christi Guild here, and bearing a promise of forty days' indulgence to those who drink from it—a recompense slightly different from that now accorded for indulgence in the cup. In the cathedral itself, under a pillar prepared for the purpose, lies a dead bishop, coffined and robed, whose body was found accidentally fifty years ago, when a canon, curious to shake hands with one so long dead, sacrilegiously did so, and described the hand as being "soft and pliable"—a ghastly hand-shake.

Of the numerous churches the visitor should note Christ Church, which stands in the "King's Court," plausibly surmised to mean the imperial Roman palace; and there is Saxon or Norman work in St. Helen Stone-gate, St. Margaret Walmgate, St. Lawrence, and St. Mary the Younger; nor should All Saints, Pavement, with its octagonal lantern, through which shone the beacon which

helped weary wanderers to find their way home when lost in the great Forest of Galtres, or All Saints, North Street, with its "bede" window with scenes from the Last Judgment and quotations from a local poem called the 'Prick of Conscience,' be passed over.

St. Mary's Abbey was practically founded by Rufus in 1088 for Benedictines, and was a very powerful establishment. It is noticeable that, about half a century after it was got into working order, a malcontent body of its monks seceded from it and founded the fine abbey of Fountains under Cistercian rule, thus affording one of the earliest English instances of a religious revivalism.

With the little court and season at York readers of Macaulay will be familiar, but the phenomenon was not so rare as he seems to have thought, for it was to be found in nearly every country town in England while the local gentry found it so difficult to get to London. From York, for example, it took, two hundred years ago, four days to work the coach to London, starting from the Black Swan in the City to the inn of the same name in Cony Street, York. Nor was the task safe, though it was slow, for the coaches were continually stopped by highwaymen. *Apropos* of the latter, perhaps the best instance of the modern myth in existence is that so often told of the "one day" ride of some highwayman from London to York. Some ascribe it to Dick Turpin, whose fetters are still preserved in the castle, and who was hung here in 1739, but the story was told long before his time. The lie in question was told with the greatest degree of circumstance in *All the Year Round* some years ago, when "swift Nick Nevinston" is said to have performed the feat in 1676, between the hours of 4 A.M. and about 7.15 P.M., to establish an *alibi*. Considering that he is supposed to have ridden from Gad's Hill, in Kent, to York on one mare, though detained an hour at Gravesend for a boat, and to have rested two half hours as well on his journey, we are asked to believe that he rode a trifle of 190 miles in 13½ hours, *i. e.*, at the rate of 14½ miles an hour all the way—a little too strong a draft on our credulity, especially as Lord Macaulay, whose minute memory served him so well, was wont to say that he could prove the story was three hundred years old.

With the capital train service now at their command those who will next week visit York on the fiftieth anniversary of the British Association will have little difficulty in getting there in much less time. The station is one of the finest in England, and, to refer to mundane matters, the refreshment room is worthy of honourable historical mention as being the first departure from the time-honoured model of Mugby Junction.

The Occult World. By A. P. Sinnett. (Trübner & Co.)

THIS is a sadly disappointing book. The prospectus of it raised hopes that at last some light was going to be thrown upon the manner in which the Indian jugglers perform those wonderful tricks which Europeans, whose ideas of such things are limited by the Egyptian Hall, hear of with a mixture of envy and incredulity. The heart would

be plucked out of the mysteries of the mango and the basket, or that still more ghastly and mysterious operation with cobras of which the *Pall Mall Gazette* gave an account some weeks ago. Nay, we might even hear some modern experience of the feat which Sir John Mandeville saw, when the conjurer threw up one end of a chain, which fixed itself somewhere beyond mortal sight, and he, climbing up it, disappeared, and shortly began to fall down limb by limb; which limbs having all come down straightway joined together again, and presently the conjurer stood up, as whole as ever, before the spectators' eyes. But whatever connexion these performances may bear to what Mr. Sinnett rather barbarously calls "occultism," it is not with these that his book has to do. On the contrary, it is concerned with "phenomena" by no means unfamiliar in this country, albeit a certain dignity is given to them by the scenes amid which they occur, such as cannot be attained in the neighbourhood of Bloomsbury.

Somewhere about November of last year Indian society in general, and that select portion of it which frequents Simla in particular, was much exercised by the remarkable performances of a certain Madame Blavatsky, who seems to be in those parts all that the celebrated Mrs. Guppy was in London. Through her agency long-lost jewels were restored to ladies; deficient cups and saucers were supplied to picnic parties; letters, by some aerial postal system, were conveyed from eminent "occultists" in Thibet to aspirants on the other side of the Himalaya in a few hours. So far as we have been able to discover from the files of Indian newspapers, these manifestations were treated with the same polite incredulity as they usually meet with here. The phenomena were not denied, but the hypothesis on which the believers proposed to account for them was thought unnecessary. Mr. Sinnett, however, seems to think that the lady was not fairly treated, for a great part of his book is intended to show that she must have been acting in good faith. He urges that the wonder-working lady has sacrificed rank and fortune and "everything the world generally holds dear" for no worldly advantage, but merely to spread the principles to which she has devoted herself; at the same time he appears to have no more knowledge than we have of the degree of the rank or the extent of the fortune which she enjoyed in her native land; and until that is ascertained the incredulous will persist in suggesting that for "a Russian by birth, though naturalized in the United States," without visible means of subsistence, the chance of living at free quarters in the houses of well-to-do Indian officials might have its attractions. The name, by the way, is hardly so "manifestly Russian" as Mr. Sinnett thinks; in fact there is a decidedly Polish ring about it. However, Russian or Pole, Madame Blavatsky is doubtless a clever woman. But when she was about creating a cup and saucer, why did she not produce them directly on the table-cloth instead of giving ingenuous gentlemen the trouble of grubbing for them under the roots of a tree? It is curious, by the way, that so little has been done of any importance by the extraordinary powers which the "Brotherhood" seem to possess. True,

the reader is informed that during the Indian mutiny they contrived to use "their own methods" of distributing information, "when this would operate to quiet popular excitement and discourage new risings," and so far we are their debtors. But when it is stated that Madame Blavatsky was enabled, in the composition of her great work 'Isis Unveiled'—a work with which we have not the advantage of being acquainted—to make "references to books of all sorts, including many of a very unusual character," to which she had physically no access, we can only wonder that she and her allies have done so little for literature. Nor let any one suppose that this is because the Brothers, who appear to be chiefly natives of India and to live somewhere in Thibet, are unacquainted with European languages. There are given in this book many letters from a personage rejoicing in the name of Koot Hoomi Lal Sing, which are expressed in, we cannot say excellent, but perfectly intelligible English, or rather, if it must be said, American. The writer, while pleading his want of acquaintance "with Western, especially English, modes of thought and action" (which in itself is curious, seeing that we are told he had been sent to Europe to be educated—where?), refers to Bacon, Robert Boyle, and the Royal Society; knows all about Socrates, Copernicus, Galileo, and Robert Recorde; says "'Roma ante Romulum fuit' is an axiom taught us in your English schools"; and uses "a Paris Daumont drawn by a team of yaks or camels" as an image of incongruity. Even Mr. Sinnett seems to have once had his suspicions, for he is careful to tell his readers that "Madame Blavatsky had been saying that Koot Hoomi's spelling of skepticism with a *k* was not an Americanism in his case, but due to a philological whim of his." Probably it is due to a grammatical whim that he begins another letter, "Availing of the first moments of leisure," and says, "We will be at cross purposes until" so-and-so. What sort of a whim it is that makes him talk of "the deific powers in man" Mr. Sinnett does not say. Seriously, however, it is melancholy to see this kind of rubbish gravely adduced as "a study of the most sublime importance to every man who cares to live a life worthy of his human rank in creation; and who can realize the bearing on ethics of certain knowledge concerning his own survival after death." In the first place, it is not easy to see what possible connexion there can be between man's survival after death and Madame Blavatsky's hanky-panky with teacups and cigarettes, or "Koot Hoomi's" long-winded discourses about "the lower group of etheric agents," "sublimated forms of spiritual energy," and the like; and, secondly, if there were, our readers will remember a certain trenchant, if not truculent, remark of Prof. Huxley's which is too well known to need quotation.

After all, the old test of telling the number of a concealed bank-note is still open; and if the occultists plead, as "Koot Hoomi" does in regard to another test, almost equally good, that "precisely because it would close the mouths of the sceptics it is inadmissible," in that case it is hardly fair to rail at the sceptics as he does. Nor can it be believed that people who decline to take the simplest

means to convince mankind of the genuineness of their pretensions can have the ardent desire which they profess of securing the moral and spiritual improvement of the human race.

The Imperial Gazetteer of India. By W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., LL.D. 9 vols. (Trübner & Co.)

We have deferred our criticism of this work until its completion enabled us to consider it as a whole. The publication of the first six volumes was received in England and by continental critics as a proof that a new and better era is about to commence in the administration of our Indian Empire. We propose to examine Dr. Hunter's work in detail to ascertain whether this hope be well founded.

In England we have hitherto had no basis of facts from which to judge of the action of our Government in India. It is impossible to make a statement either in its praise or disparagement which may not be more or less plausibly contradicted by some one on the other side. The official expositions of our Indian policy in Parliament command little confidence, the Indian Budget for last year was proved to be a vast blunder, and the Indian Budget for the present year is the subject of keen but indecisive controversy. While critics in this country thus complain that no safe basis of facts exists with regard to the Indian administration, foreign critics reproach England with the neglect of a great opportunity for adding invaluable stores to our knowledge of mankind. There can be no doubt that the Indian Government has hitherto failed to satisfy the just requirements of administrative critics at home and the reasonable expectation of enlightened thinkers abroad. This state of things, although unfortunate, is explained by the fact that the Government of India, in our modern sense of the word, is of only recent growth.

A quarter of a century has not elapsed since India passed to the Crown, and for some years the tradition of the great Company's policy and of the Company's service still prevailed. That policy was necessarily a commercial monopoly moulded on the strictest character, while the Company's civil service, which became the supreme caste under their rule, was one of the narrowest and most exclusive bureaucracies the world has ever seen. It was, for the most part, a middle-class English bureaucracy, consisting of men who had left England early in youth, whose education had been conducted apart from the university centres of English culture, and whose middle life was, as a rule, little influenced by the intellectual activity of their countrymen at home. In the early days of the Company, and indeed down to the present century, the non-official Englishman in India was legally an "interloper," to be "deported" unless he could show a "licence." To the last days of the Company the non-official Englishman in an Indian district was regarded as an impertinent intruder, who was always complaining of unbridged rivers or bad roads, and who had the insolence to bring "bombarding barristers" from Calcutta to put the district judge to shame in his own court. The

East India Company was a close corporation, the Indian civil service was a close caste of English Brahmins, and the policy of the Company and traditions of the service were to deprive the whole world of "outer barbarians" of any information about their doings in the East. They were in their origin a trading company, and, as a logical consequence, they treated India from the first as a trade secret, and could not forego treating it in that spirit, long after they had ceased to be commercially interested in its possession.

Such a system, on its collapse in 1857, left a legacy of ignorance and apathy to its successors. Efforts had been made from time to time by exceptionally able or farseeing administrators to collect information, and, as we learn from the Viceroy's minute in the preface to Dr. Hunter's volumes, one of these efforts had cost 30,000*l.*, expended in merely collecting the materials for part of a single province. The Imperial Government, not long after it took upon itself the charge of India, directed a statistical account to be drawn up for each of the provinces. But such an idea was opposed to the traditions which still survived in the Indian civil service; and the Governor-General in Council described with calm candour the somewhat disastrous results in the resolution prefixed to Dr. Hunter's work. The resolution states that various schemes were set on foot to give effect to these orders, some of them so costly as to be altogether disproportioned to the results to be obtained. But his Excellency in Council observes that excessive costliness was not the only unfortunate effect of the want of organization which left each local government to invent a scheme of its own, irrespective of what was being done in other provinces. The resolution proceeds to show that, owing to extravagant outlay in some provinces, and the too meagre character of the work in others, the cost of the enterprise would swell to an enormous and forbidding total, while the same heterogeneous incompleteness which rendered previous efforts fruitless would again result.

This was the state of matters recorded in the words of the Viceroy when Dr. Hunter was induced, as Director-General of Statistics, to undertake the huge task which he has just completed. His twelve years of incessant care and labour have transformed that condition of things once and for ever. His 'Statistical Survey of India' marks an epoch in the approximation of Indian rule to our English ideas of good government, and forms the necessary complement to the transfer of India from a commercial company to the direct administration of the Crown. That transfer placed the authority over the Indian Government in the hands of the Imperial Parliament, but it supplied no data by which the people of England through their constitutional representatives could safely wield their newly acquired authority. Practically, any one has been able to make any statement he pleased about India, either in the House of Commons or in the press, for, although he may be contradicted, his word is as good as another's in the absence of any real evidence upon which the public might form an opinion of its own. The Indian Secretary or Under-Secretary of State for the time being always assures Parliament that things

are going well; the late Secretary or Under-Secretary always gives us to understand that they have been going badly ever since he left the India Office. No one gets any definite ideas from an Indian debate, and the utterances of Indian writers in the public journals usually end in distracting disputes. Are we to believe Sir Henry Norman or General Strachey, the most trenchant and many-sided of Anglo-Indian experts, in the correspondence columns of the *Times*? Shall we accept the reports of Mr. Justice Cunningham or of Mr. Caird? Are we to put our trust in the platform eloquence of Col. Maleson or the magazine nightmares of Mr. Hyndman? The British public has had a strong suspicion of all Indian statements whatsoever, and the British public has, in a sense, been perfectly right. Dr. Hunter in his preface frankly tells us that the best bestowed labour will not make his averages invariably work out correctly, and that some of his items will not always add up. In such cases he cannot go beyond the figures supplied by the local authorities. He may have seen that there was something wrong, but, under the circumstances, he has been unable to set it right. He says:—

"I beg that those who may come after me will, in improving on my work, remember the conditions under which it has been done. When it was begun no one knew exactly the population of a single province of India or of a single district of Bengal."

The first census of India was taken shortly after Dr. Hunter began the statistical survey. In Bengal alone it suddenly disclosed the presence of 22,000,000 of British subjects whose existence had never previously been suspected. The British public has been wise, therefore, in its distrust of Indian figures. The one hundred volumes of the 'Statistical Survey of India,' and their condensation into the nine volumes of the 'Gazetteer,' render it possible for the first time for England to safely exercise that control over India which was assumed nearly twenty-five years ago by the Imperial Parliament and people of this country.

Not only were the historical instincts of the Indian administration opposed to such publicity, but the task was so overwhelming that any government might well shrink from undertaking it. The 'Imperial Gazetteer' is the condensation and fruit of a series of statistical surveys of each of the administrative and political divisions of India. It deals with an area and population equal to those of all Europe, or, in Dr. Hunter's own words, with a "people exactly double Gibbon's estimate of the 120,000,000 for all the races and nations which obeyed imperial Rome." Of the obstructions and difficulties which such a work was sure to encounter Dr. Hunter says not a word. It could not have been produced even in this country without an Act of Parliament; and we learn incidentally from a single sentence that while supervising the work Dr. Hunter travelled over 50,000 miles. But in presenting the results to the nation Dr. Hunter makes no mention of any opposition, or, even worse, insensibility in superior or subordinate officials, that he has had to overcome; and the preface of the author, written when at last his immense undertaking had surmounted embarrassment, only reveals a happy family

of helpful district officers, cordial governors of provinces, and willing collaborators. This masterful silence as to difficulties thrust on one side, obstacles beaten down, unjust jealousies and just susceptibilities conciliated, and individual wills controlled, is the finest characteristic of the body of Englishmen who administer India, and is a distinctive trait of our countrymen when they are called upon to rule the colonies and outlying dependencies which form the mighty aggregate of the wide-scattered British Empire. It is the strongest bond of the "Greater Britain."

In dealing with the work we have examined the general method on which it has been conducted, and then tested the accuracy of particular articles. Dr. Hunter's method may be described as one of continuous condensation. A series of reports or returns seem first to have been prepared by the local officers throughout the 240 "districts" of British India, in reply to an elaborate scheme of leading questions drawn up by Dr. Hunter. The piles of manuscript thus obtained were tested further by local inquiry, and condensed by Dr. Hunter and the provincial compilers into the hundred volumes which form the 'Statistical Survey.' These volumes were then condensed and reduced to alphabetical form by Dr. Hunter and another set of assistants in the nine volumes of the 'Imperial Gazetteer.' The essence of the 'Gazetteer' was finally distilled into the article in the sixth volume on India, which would itself make a book of from five hundred to six hundred pages. At each stage there appear to have been abundant materials for rejection. We observe many sets of figures suppressed on the ground that they are not trustworthy; while others are given with the caution that they have not stood the test of statistical criticism, and must be taken as "approximate estimates only." At every stage of his work Dr. Hunter seems to have found able and accomplished coadjutors, many of them unpaid; and he makes the fullest acknowledgment to them, both individually and collectively, for their valuable and disinterested services. No nation has ever attempted so comprehensive, so detailed, and so stupendous a statistical enterprise; and the whole has been planned and executed with a smoothness and a certainty which are truly marvellous. It gives us an insight, which will be appreciated by the least intelligent, into that strong corporate spirit and power of doing quietly large pieces of work which is among the qualities that enable a handful of Englishmen, strong chiefly in their sense of duty, to rule 240,000,000 of an alien race in India.

Dr. Hunter's method also permits us to test the accuracy of the results arrived at. The main article, "India," has formed the subject of so much enthusiastic criticism for its literary treatment and the new stores of information which it brings together, that we shall confine our observations to minor notices in which there was no special inducement to aim at excellence in style. Dr. Hunter prepares us for the insufficiency of his data; but after comparing the articles on the towns with those of the districts to which they belong, and finally with those of the provinces in which they are situated, we find that a high level of statistical accuracy has

been reached. The selection of the topics dealt with in each district or province alone suffices to furnish a silent indication of the strong and the weak points in the local system of government. Thus in Bengal we find such an absence of land statistics, as contrasted with other provinces, that we might at once infer that it was under a permanent settlement. In like manner we find the thirty years' settlement in Northern India, the peasant settlement in Madras, the settlement of fief-holders in Oudh, and the settlement with the holders of survey blocks of land in Bombay, each affecting the classes of information available regarding their respective provinces. Special emphasis is always given to the characteristics of the local administration, whether it be a lieutenant-governorship, a district, or a petty township. We are made to feel the growth of municipal life in the parts of India where it is springing up side by side with the decay, so saddening in its deteriorating effect on the historical arts of India, of the ancient village communities. The excellent primary schools of the North-Western Provinces; the secondary Anglicized education of Bengal, with the corrective of village vernacular teaching lately superadded; the higher university education, the growth of the last twenty years, in Bombay; the specialities of irrigation in the Doabs, in Madras, and Bombay; the stagnation of the peasantry in overcrowded districts, and the flow of population into underpeopled tracts and the great and growing centres, like Bombay, of the commerce of India with Europe; the engineering efforts which alone keep open the great outlet of the trade of Bengal; the action of English trade and capital on local industries; every variety of Indian tillage; and every branch of native trade, manufacture, artistic handicraft, and economic production,—are dealt with, not in general dissertations, but in the particular articles on the districts, cities, townships, or hamlets of which they form characteristic local features. For the first time, in short, we see at a glance, as penetrating as it is comprehensive, the people all over India, in all their nationalities, tribes, religions, and castes, in their dynastic and commercial cities, and rural communities, at work, and at play, in their own homes.

As a specimen of Dr. Hunter's lucid and epigrammatic literary style a single extract shall be taken from a notice of a now insignificant town, rather than from one of the larger and more imposing articles. Dr. Hunter looks on things with his own eyes, and has the rare art of making obscure places in the present and dim periods of the past live once again before us. He thus describes the Portuguese society in Goa in the sixteenth century and the ruin of that once magnificent settlement:—

"After the genius of Albuquerque and the energies of the early viceroys had spent themselves, these armaments constituted a vast idle population in the capital. The work of conquest was over, and it left behind it a gay and wealthy society of conquerors who had nothing to do. Every Portuguese in India, says a traveller, set up as a 'Fidalgo' (sic). These gentlemen had to be amused. There were no hotels or inns in the city, but many boarding-houses and gambling saloons. The latter, writes a voyager in the seventeenth century, were sumptuously furnished, and paid a heavy tax to the Government.

People of all classes frequented them, and entertainments were provided for the lookers-on by jugglers, dancing girls, musicians, wrestlers, and native actors or buffoons. 'Those who were inordinately fond of gambling stayed there sometimes for days together, and were provided with board and lodging.' Such gambling houses were not places for respectable women, and while the male society thronged their saloons, the Portuguese ladies were rigorously shut up at home. The family income was derived from the labour of slaves, and as no 'Fidalgo' (sic) could follow a trade or calling without disgrace, so neither could his wife busy herself in domestic affairs without losing her social importance. The society of Goa, therefore, divided itself into two idle populations—an idle population of men in the streets and gambling houses, and an idle population of women in the seclusion of their own homes. This was one of the first results of the intensely military spirit, with its contempt for peaceful forms of industry, on which rested the Portuguese power in India. The ladies of Goa soon obtained an unenviable notoriety in books of travel. Excluded from male society, they spent their time in indolence, quarrelling, and frivolous pursuits. A European *zandna* life grew up, and brought with it some very ugly consequences. A lady valued herself in her female coterie upon the number and the daring of her intrigues. Almost every traveller who visited Goa during its prime tells the same curious story regarding the rashness with which the Portuguese matrons pursued their amours. Both Pyrdard and Linschoten relate, in nearly the same words, how the ladies of Goa were wont to stupefy their husbands with *dhatura*, and then admit their lovers. The perils of such interviews became almost necessary to give a zest to their profligacy, and the Goanese became a by-word as the type of an idle, a haughty, and a corrupt society. Strangers are inclined to laugh at Englishmen for adhering in India to the British costumes devised for a more temperate zone. There can be no doubt that the Dutch in Java have adapted their clothing much better to the climate than we have in Calcutta. But the very rigidity with which English society in India insists upon matters of dress is not without its value. It forms a perpetual check upon the tendency to fall into the slipshod habits of oriental domestic life. In Goa, these habits were carried to an extreme length. At home, both ladies and gentlemen dressed very much like the natives, except for large rosaries which they wore round their necks. While untidy and careless in their dress at home, they made an ostentatious display when they stirred abroad. When a gentleman rode out, he was attended by a throng of slaves in gay and fanciful liveries, some holding large umbrellas, others bearing richly inlaid arms; while the horse itself was loaded with gold and silver trappings, thereins studded with precious stones, with jingling silver bells attached, and the stirrups wrought into artistic shapes in gilt silver. The poor followed the example of the rich, and resorted to amusing makeshifts to maintain an air of dignity and grandeur. The gentlemen who lived together in a boarding-house had a few suits of silk clothes between them in common. These they used by turns when they went out, and hired a man to hold an umbrella over them as they strutted through the streets. Holland, having thrown off the Spanish yoke, began to assert herself in the East. While our own East India Company was struggling into existence during the last years of Elizabeth, the Dutch were preparing to dispute with the Portuguese for the supremacy in the Indian Ocean. In 1603, they blockaded Goa. The attempt proved abortive; but it left behind it a struggle between the two nations which, during the next seventy years, shattered and dismembered the Portuguese power in India. One by one, the Portuguese possessions fell into the hands of the Dutch; their fleets were cap-

tured, or driven within the shelter of their forts, and their commerce was swept from the seas. Goa suffered not only from these disasters, but also from a return of the fever which had afflicted the city in the preceding century. It broke out again in 1635, and raged for several years. Towards the end of this visitation, the Dutch once more blockaded Goa in 1639, but were again compelled to withdraw. A period of pride and poverty followed, during which the splendour of the previous century was replaced by shabby devices to conceal the decay that had blighted the Portuguese power. In 1648, Tavernier admired the architectural grandeur of Goa, but was struck with the indigence of several Portuguese families whom he had seen in affluence and prosperity during his first visit. He says that many who had six years previously enjoyed an ample income, were now reduced to the necessity of secretly begging alms. 'Yet they did not put aside their vanity. The ladies were particularly observed going in palanquins to seek charitable relief, attended by servants who conveyed their messages to the persons whose assistance they implored.' 'The city,' says Thevenot in 1666, 'is great and full of beautiful churches and convents, and well adorned with palaces. There were few nations in the world so rich as the Portuguese in India; but their vanity is the cause of their ruin.' In 1675, Dr. Fryer described Goa as 'Rome in India'—'looks well at a distance—stands upon seven hills; everywhere colleges, churches, and glorious structures; but many houses disgracing it with their ruins.'

This merely technical exposition of Dr. Hunter's monumental work has of itself taken up so much space that it is impossible to give expression to many pertinent reflections it suggests at almost every page. We can do no more than formally recommend it to all our readers who may be practically interested in its subject, whether as students, publicists, statesmen, or capitalists, as a universal encyclopedia of knowledge relating to India of the highest authority. It is of incalculable value to the capitalist. The problem of governing India is that of ruling a people discontented at being governed at a cost of about 3s. 6d. a head by an alien race well contented to be governed at home at the rate of not less than 4l. a head. This is the essential difficulty, stated in its simplest and stark-naked form, of the position of the British Government in India. But if any one looks with the eye of a capitalist through Dr. Hunter's volumes, it is at once perceived that India offers for employment the largest and cheapest market of highly skilled manufacturing labour as well as agricultural in the whole world—the hire of male manufacturing labour in India being, on the whole, that of female factory labour in this country. England, on the other hand, possesses the most abundant and cheapest capital in the world. It is clear, therefore, that when English capital is once fully applied to the use of Indian labour, and India becomes the English manufactory for our whole Eastern markets, not only the problem of the government of India, but that of supporting the comparative prosperity of the United Kingdom in the present crushing commercial competition with the rest of Europe and the United States of America, will be rendered appreciably less onerous. Englishmen are the citizens not simply of these narrow isles, but of every part of their dominions in all the latitudes and longitudes of the terraqueous globe; and their commercial progress is to be mea-

sured not simply by the manufactured exports of the United Kingdom itself, but by those of the aggregate empire, the profits of which all tend to swell the reserve capital of the mother country. It will not be the least merit of Dr. Hunter's volumes if at the present critical moment in the commercial history of this country, when so many groundless misgivings about the benefits of free trade are beginning to prevail, they suggest both to politicians and anxious capitalists some such reflections as these. In any case Dr. Hunter has rendered to the Indian Government and to English people generally the highest service a public servant could achieve, and one deserving of the highest distinctions a grateful nation can bestow, in at last making every Englishman who may consult his work feel indeed a citizen of India, and presenting in its true light a dependent empire, which for the most of us has hitherto been but a name associated with a vague idea of distant and barbaric splendour.

Francesco Berni. Con Documenti Inediti.
Per Antonio Virgili. (Firenze, Le Monnier.)

IN relation to its subject matter this thick single volume must become what the Germans call an epoch-making book. Though Francesco Berni has for more than three centuries been an author of not only Italian but European fame, and has added a word, "bernesco," to the literary and colloquial language of his country, Signor Virgili, when he began to interest himself in the poet's life, found that the theme was almost untouched; Mazzucchelli being the only biographer of any importance, and even he far from accurate or exhaustive. Many matters were misstated, many details inexact or misapprehended, many gaps apparent. Signor Virgili undertook a difficult task in an excellent spirit. Fired with a high admiration of Berni as a poet and a figure in the literature of the sixteenth century, he applied himself, with what we may term plodding enthusiasm, to searching out whatsoever he could discover about him; pondering, turning over, and analyzing all prominent and all minute particulars, and resolving to elicit from them all that they could possibly be made to yield; rectifying, discussing, and expounding. He has done his spell of thorough hard work like a man, and has produced a valuable book—really valuable, but not highly readable. The work is, in fact, anything but light or enticing to peruse. Its method is ponderous and its style operose. The author has a kind of elephantine airiness of manner which is by no means engaging. He reminds us in a sort of way of Carlyle, difficult though it is to conceive of a Carlylese infusion into Italian modes of diction. Not, indeed, that he is master of any such trenchant and idiosyncratic style as distinguished the philosopher of Chelsea; but there is in Signor Virgili a certain humouristic laboriousness, mingled with ever-present personal reference and with scorn of men who have with less industry worked in the same field or arrived at different conclusions, not much unlike the Carlylese method in such records as the 'Cromwell' or the 'Friedrich.' Signor Virgili has, in truth, a right to plume himself on his vigour of research

and aptness of exploration. He leaves no stone unturned, he has found valuable relics under many of the stones, and he spares no pains in arguing out their significance for his main purpose. The book is a collection of largely annotated materials, rather than a life of Berni to be read with satisfaction as such: it prepares the way for a shorter, more artistic, and more readable life—more condensed, and, at the same time, more comprehensive. Without Signor Virgili's labours it seems that such a life as we have last indicated could not be forthcoming; but it could be produced now, and would for the great majority of readers supersede the discussions, refutations, and amplifications which we have here before us. Signor Virgili has performed his troublesome and intricate task with so much zeal and success that it would properly lie with himself, rather than any one else, to fashion out of it at some future time such a memoir as we should like to possess of Berni, whose greatest claim as a writer is that he, along with Machiavelli and Ariosto, took a principal part in re-establishing the position of Italian as a literary language; for in the years of his youth the vernacular had almost yielded to Latin, and was held in small favour by the learned and courtly. This is the view expressed by his present biographer, and we see no reason for contesting it.

The facts now known to us regarding Berni, and in some substantial measure only known by dint of the labours of Signor Virgili, are briefly as follows. Francesco Berni was born in 1496 or 1497, his family being essentially Florentine, though his father, son of a shopkeeper, had settled at Bibbiena, and the future poet probably first saw the light at Lamporecchio. The family may have belonged to the guild of jurists and notaries; it does not appear to have been poor. Of Francesco's early life nothing is known. He grew up full of contradictions, with extreme nobility of mind, unlabourious, very candid and outspoken, a good friend and a good hater, intolerant of mean compliances and tyrannizing superiors, generous to the weak and unprotected, and, though by no means unconscious of his powers, markedly averse from hawking about his own literary wares with a view to currying favour or bidding for applause. Scarcely anything that he wrote was printed during his lifetime, and even written copies of his most popular and coveted effusions were seldom procurable from him. Thus Berni had some sterling and amiable qualities, although his moral character was far from pure, and was in one respect highly depraved, at any rate in his youth; but this was the epoch of "pagan Popes," them and theirs. Up to the age of nineteen he lived in Florence, and had then already written some of his humorous outpourings named 'Capitoli.' In 1517 he went to Rome, contrary to the liking of his relative Cardinal Bibbiena, the author of 'La Calandra'; yet he got some sort of post in the court of this churchman, and pursued the career of "studying *belles-lettres* and making himself serviceable." Bibbiena dying in 1520, his heir, Monsignor Angelo Dovizi (or Bibbiena), retained Berni as secretary. The latter took orders; had

some small benefices, including the archpriesthood of the collegiate church of Sta. Maria Maggiore in Vasto, in the Abruzzi; and resided there awhile, to lull a scandal which was dogging his heels in Rome. Later on, he was an apostolic protonotary, and a canon of the Cathedral of Florence, and appears to have enjoyed some degree of affluence. Towards 1524 he was back in the Eternal City, and entered the household of one of the few genuinely saintly ecclesiastics of that age, Giovan Matteo Giberti, Bishop of Verona, a minister of Clement VII.; he was one of several secretaries in this establishment. After witnessing the miserable sack of Rome, he went to Tuscany, and then with Giberti to Verona, afterwards to Padua; and here, in 1531, his extensive and singular poetic undertaking, the recasting of Bojardo's 'Orlando Innamorato' into a form more congenial to the public of his day, was completed. Signor Virgili has made a discovery of no common literary interest, namely, that this and not any later year was really the date of completion; and that in 1531 Berni sought and obtained a privilege of copyright for his work from the Venetian republic. The poem was not, however, actually published until 1542, after his death; one edition is dated 1541, but, it would seem, falsely so. Strange as one may think it, the poem was never once reprinted between the years 1545 and 1725, almost a couple of centuries. About this time, 1531, and on to the end of his life, Berni appears to have had some sincere religious feelings; he was admitted to the colloquies of Bishop Giberti with Cardinal Pole and other dignitaries, with a view to a reform of the Church. It has indeed been said that Berni was in his later years a Protestant, and that his 'Orlando Innamorato,' as first prepared for publication, contained sufficient evidence of this fact. Pietro Paolo Vergerio, an Italian Protestant of those days, put forward this allegation, and quoted verses in support of it; but Signor Virgili, at the close of a long sifting of all the statements, pronounces them to be fabricated and delusive, and certainly his arguments have considerable cogency. By the end of 1532, and not long after composing his masterly 'Capitolo' on Aristotle, Berni had entered the service of Cardinal Ippolito de' Medici, a young man who regarded with much rancour his relative the Duke Alessandro. This service Berni quitted more or less definitely after 1533, and he went to Florence, and necessarily came into contact with the duke, thus exciting the anger of the cardinal. He fell once again in love—perhaps with the Marchesa Ricciarda Cibo, or else her sister, Taddea Malaspina, ladies of distinguished position, well versed in the arts of gallantry. And now we have arrived at the very last stage in Berni's career. That he was poisoned has often been said, but the precise details had been considerably distorted. Signor Virgili has recovered from long oblivion the narrative of the facts left by Giambattista Busini, a well-informed writer of that period, who has left some authoritative statements regarding Michelangelo; on this he relies, and seemingly not without good reason. It appears then that, after the death of Duke Alessandro's patron and parent, Pope Clement VII., Cardinal

Giovanni Salviati and others conspired against the tyrant. In retaliation Cardinal Innocenzo Cibo undertook the churchmanlike office of poisoning Salviati. He asked Berni to aid in this attempt, and met with a decided refusal. The poison which had been destined for Salviati was then administered to Berni himself. He was seized with recurrent vomitings, and at the end of seven days, on May 26th, 1535, he died, and was on the same day buried in some spot not precisely ascertained in the Cathedral of Florence. A constant tradition affirms that his portrait is to be found in a picture of the Assumption of the Virgin painted by Il Rosso in the cloister of the Nunziata—the head of St. James of Compostella being, in fact, that of Francesco Berni, the wit, the poet, and in some essential respects the honest man.

We have spent so much space upon the life and death of Berni—of which, indeed, it was worth while making some sort of serviceable abstract from the new materials now imparted to us—that we must very briefly dismiss the questions of literary importance with which our author deals at very considerable length; chiefly, in the first place, the relation of Berni's poem to its original, the 'Orlando Innamorato' of Bojardo, and to the sequel of Bojardo, the famous 'Orlando Furioso' of Ariosto; and, in the second place, the mutual hatred between Berni and the notorious Pietro Aretino, and the disfigurement which Berni's work after his death underwent in consequence, owing to the intrigues and influence of Aretino, whom our biographer most cordially detests and repeatedly denounces.

Signor Virgili points out that the ordinary idea as to the genesis of Berni's work is a mistake; the idea, that is, that Bojardo's 'Orlando' was a grave chivalric poem, and that Berni's recasting consisted mainly in converting it into a semi-solemn burlesque. Bojardo's poem, which was first published in 1486, contains, on the contrary, its full share of oddity, indecent coarseness, and the like qualities. What it wanted was not the amusing element, but that lightness and charm of manner and that choiceness of language which avail for amusing with grace. Berni supplied what was lacking, incited to his exceptional enterprise, so Signor Virgili reasonably suggests, by the preparation in 1531 of the vastly improved second issue of Ariosto's 'Furioso'; the perfecting of the sequel required a somewhat correlative perfecting of the commencement of the story. On all these points, and on the objections which may properly be raised against so cavalier a treatment of an author like Bojardo, deceased only about thirty-three years before Berni's recasting was begun, Signor Virgili makes many apposite observations.

The feud between Berni and Aretino is also treated of at great length, and the part which it played in the career of Berni, and afterwards in that of his poem, is possibly exaggerated. The biographer proves, however, that Aretino and a scribbling poet named Albicante patched up a truce to a rancorous quarrel of theirs on the condition that Albicante was to edit and rehandle the 'Orlando' of Berni, then safe in his grave, omitting some personalities (partly directed, it may be guessed, against Aretino)

which that work had contained in its authentic form; and there is no doubt that the first canto, the last two, and much of the second are not of Berni's doing, but sorry botching of Albicante and Aretino. Signor Virgili thinks also that the allegation of Berni's Protestantism and the stanzas on which the statement was founded were got up by Aretino with a view to discrediting his antagonist, and were by him imparted to Vergerio: this seems, however, to be a mere surmise.

To the work of a biographer Signor Virgili is adding that, not less necessary or important, of an editor: he gives the reader to understand that he has made great progress with a new edition of all Berni's writings, poetry and prose, and that its publication may be looked for at a moderately early date. When this work shall be accomplished (if, indeed, it be well accomplished, of which the present work gives every reasonable prospect) our author may safely say that he has done something to earn the gratitude of the republic of letters.

Symbolic Logic. By Rev. J. Venn. (Macmillan & Co.)

REVIVALS appear to be the order of the day in philosophy. In both Germany and England the cry in metaphysics is "back to Kant." Empiricism in England is drawing new weapons from the armoury of Hume. In ethics the thought of Butler is being adapted to the wants of the time. And now in logic Mr. Venn, who is so favourably known for his admirable treatise on the 'Logic of Chance,' comes forward with a proposal to return to the founder of symbolic logic, George Boole. He bids us avoid the simplifications or modifications of Boole's system by Prof. Jevons and Mr. Macfarlane, and the substitutions for it suggested by Prof. Delebeuf or Mr. H. Mac Coll. In his *reductio ad fontem* he has done much to clear the troubled waters and render Boole's system less involved and more easily to be "understood of the vulgar," if the vulgar were likely to desire instruction in the somewhat abstruse subject known as symbolic logic. The book is in many respects admirable, and it will form a valuable addition to the number of logical treatises which have been contributed by English authors within the last twenty years. Whether it will succeed in its object and bring back the higher logic to the system of Boole is a topic on which we shall have presently something to say.

Briefly speaking, Mr. Venn's book is an independent treatment of symbolic logic from Boole's standpoint. We say "independent" because a mastery of the subject is displayed which renders the book far more than a mere reproduction of the Irish thinker's system. Not to mention many important additions in method and in detail, Mr. Venn's treatment is marked by a clear appreciation of the exact position of symbolic logic which is wanting in his master, at least in his overt utterances. Mr. Venn points out most clearly the distinction between symbolic logic and symbolic mathematic. He is careful throughout the book to place all his reasonings on a logical footing, and has even done this with regard to the logical fraction (ch. iii.). He takes a sound view of both the absolute and

relative value of symbolic logic, and stands midway between the extravagant laudations of Prof. Jevons and the depreciations of the "anti-mathematical" logicians. "I think, then," he says, "that the common logic is but studied on the old lines, and the symbolic logic should be regarded as a development or generalization of it." There is throughout a combination of common sense and subtlety which renders the book very stimulating reading for the professed student of logic, for whom alone this work is intended and adapted.

Mr. Venn has not alone clarified Boole, he has made many important contributions to the theory and application of symbolic logic. We have already referred to his logical explanation of such terms as $\frac{x}{y}$. He has likewise made clear the "universe of discourse" (ch. viii.) and the use of mathematical "functions" (ch. xiv.). As he used the logic of chance to elucidate the difficult subject of modals, so here he employs symbolic logic to cast light on hypotheticals. He has discovered many methods of shortening Boole's long and complicated processes of working examples. He has given a very complete account and bibliography of the history of his subject, and done justice to the merits of Lambert. And, finally, he has advanced a new theory of the import of propositions, and invented a new logical machine which embodies his theory.

Of these additions undoubtedly the most important is Mr. Venn's theory of the import of propositions. He contends that what we mean when we say "All A is B" is, that there is no A that is not B. The essence of the statement, logically speaking, is its denial of the existence of certain negative attributes. This is undoubtedly opposed to the ordinary interpretation, and cannot be justified psychologically: we recognize attributes, and not their absence. Mr. Venn has been probably misled by his logical machine, which gets rid of conditions that are inconsistent or negated by the terms of the problem. Yet what we observe is the remainder of positive and possible combinations. The mind refuses to deal easily with negative ideas; to quote one of De Morgan's examples, few could tell at a glance who are not descended from those that were not ancestors of John Doe. Symbolic logic can deal with equal ease with positive or negative classes: it is one of its chief merits. But it is fallacious to apply this facility to the working of the ordinary mind.

Apart from this difference we have nothing but praise for Mr. Venn's treatment of his subject. We might regret the absence of any adequate discussion of the relation of probability to symbolic logic, and of the distinction of primary and secondary propositions—both topics which play such important parts in Boole's 'Laws of Thought.' We might venture to hope that the author of 'Logic of Chance' and of 'Symbolic Logic' is reserving these topics for a third work that will deal with the combination of the two subjects, and will put the whole contents of Boole's great work in a form more readable and trustworthy than that of the original. The logic of relatives is also referred to with tantalizing reticence.

It remains to discuss the question how far Boole's system deserves to be revived, and what are the chances of the revival being successful. With much of Mr. Venn's polemic against Prof. Jevons and other simplifiers of Boole we are in full unison. If logic is to be generalized in a symbolic form, let the generalization be as complete and systematic as possible, and let all the advantages of consistency and definiteness be retained by it. But we cannot but think that some deviation from the high ideal of Boole and Mr. Venn is necessary if symbolic logic is to become in any way available for the ordinary student of logic. Prof. Jevons's modifications may be theoretically a falling off from the rigid thoroughness of symbolic logic, and Sir William Hamilton's qualification of the predicate is undoubtedly but a halting step in the right direction; yet it is doubtful whether any but those who are accustomed to deal with mathematical symbols will be able to appreciate the system of Boole. If anything can render this possible, it is the clearness and ingenuity of Mr. Venn's 'Symbolic Logic,' which must take rank as the ablest exposition of the subject in English or, indeed, in any language.

The Kentish Garland. Edited by Julia H. L. De Vaynes. With Additional Notes, &c., by the Rev. J. W. Ebsworth, F.S.A. Vol. I. (Hertford, Austin & Son.)

THE thanks of all readers, and more especially of those of Kent, are due to Miss De Vaynes for having rescued that county from the reproach of being one of the few which possess no anthology of their own. That this was not due to lack of material we have here abundant proof. Native-born poets and "foreigners" alike have vied in singing the praises of Kent, of its scenery, its productions, natural and artificial, and, above all, of its men. In the present volume we have presented to us no less than 101 compositions, and their variety in quality and subject is hardly less than their number. The originals of many of the specimens here reprinted are of extreme rarity, and although they have all of them before now been reprinted in some form or another, yet, scattered as the reprints are throughout so many volumes—some of them almost impossible to obtain at any price—to possess them all would be an attainment far beyond the reach of any collectors except a very few. The gathering together of these flowers of song into a 'Garland' has been a labour of love with the editor.

The work, when complete, is intended to consist of two volumes, the first of which, now before us, is devoted to pieces connected with the county in general, while the second, which is promised before long, is intended to contain such ballads or songs as are more closely connected with some particular person or place, including, as a sensational titbit, a literary "Chamber of Horrors," in which are to be inserted the "hanging verses" of some notorious Kentish murderers. Truly, a dainty bill of fare! The selections in the present volume are divided into four main groups—(1) the Kentish Election, (2) the Kentish Volunteer, (3) the Kentish Bowmen, and (4) the Kentish Tour Groups. Besides these there are pieces devoted to the truly Kentish subjects of

cricket, hops, fox-hunting, and (shall we add?) smuggling. To enumerate all the specimens in the present volume which are worthy of note, and interesting not only to natives of Kent, but also to all who love our ballad literature, would take up much space. Many we miss which we have always connected with the county, but these we shall doubtless find duly entered in the second volume. Of those now presented to the reader the most interesting, perhaps, are Tom D'Urfey's 'Brave Man of Kent,' 'The Cobbler of Canterbury,' 'The Kentish Petition,' and Thornbury's 'Ride to the Shrine.' As Kent is the mother-county of cricket, it is only natural that there should be given some compositions in praise of the noble game; and very interesting the four selected are. The reading of them recalls to mind many of the cricketing celebrities of half a century ago, men whose names are now forgotten by all but a few of the old school. Well says one enthusiastic poet,—

Had Homer, or Horace, or Virgil but seen
This best of diversions, the pride of the green,
To this famous game they'd have tun'd all their
lays,
And sung little else but the cricketer's praise.
Full of play are our youth, full of glee is our
game;
We ever are merry—merry, boys, merry,
We beat, and are beat, unambitious for fame.

The "Kentish vine," as a prominent feature in the scenery of the county, of course comes in for its share, and a no less favourite subject appears to have been the county elections in the olden time. A curious and interesting picture do these electioneering ballads present to those who live in these days of the ballot-box and private nominations. Only two specimens are given, written in what is intended to be taken as the Kentish dialect; as such they are miserably poor. Mr. J. R. Scott, F.S.A., contributes a long and very interesting note to the poem of 'William the Conqueror and the Kentishmen,' by Thomas Deloney, written before 1599, in which he adduces arguments to prove that the leader of the demonstration in favour of Kentish rights at Swanscombe was a member of the family of Swene the outlaw, a son of Godwin, Earl of Kent, and brother of Harold. Introductions, giving briefly the history of the several pieces, and notes explanatory of the numerous allusions in them, have been freely supplied by the editor, and, in addition, Mr. Ebsworth—who, by-the-bye, opens the ball with an original poem in his usual style, in praise of Kent and everything Kentish, "from Foreland Point to Westerham"—has contributed from his never-failing stock of knowledge of ballad literature a large number of bibliographical and other notes, and has further enriched the volume with pictorial illustrations copied from the originals. All the specimens are, we are told, exact reprints, and for this a sufficient guarantee is the fact that Mr. Ebsworth has collated almost every page of the texts with the originals, both printed and manuscript. The volume is supplied with a very complete table of contents and an index of first lines, and the paper and typography leave nothing to be desired.

Correspondance de l'Abbé F. Galiani. Par Lucien Perey et Gaston Maugras. 2 vols. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

Lettres de Madame de Rémusat. 2 vols. (Same publisher.)

ALTHOUGH these two books represent periods between which there is an interval of nearly half a century, they have more in common than the mere fact that they both belong to the great class of epistolary French literature. There are actual links between them of the personal kind, for, to mention no others, Madame d'Houdetot and the Abbé Morellet were members of Galiani's circle as well as of Madame de Rémusat's. They are, moreover, literary commentaries on the earlier and the later stage of one great movement—the French Revolution.

Galiani's name is well known to students of the mid-eighteenth century in France. He is one of the most attractive figures in the curious drama of Diderot's correspondence and in the correspondence of many of their common friends. He was, more than any of his French brethren of the cloth, a specimen of the eighteenth century divine, who, totally destitute of any tincture of divinity, was a scholar, a man of the world, an epicurean, and a liberal in politics and theology, though he may have had a very indefinite conception of the goal to which his liberalism tended, and would certainly have had little relish for the state of things surrounding that goal if he had fully comprehended it. Except that the literary spirit, which was strong in the French representatives of this class, had for the most part died out in Italy, an Italian had a better chance of showing the character at its fullest. He at least was a legitimate descendant of the cardinals of the Renaissance, while the Frenchmen were merely their imitators. Galiani was not ill provided with the good things of this world. Diplomatic appointments and ecclesiastical benefices accumulated upon him in what was, for the comparatively frugal peninsula, a liberal measure. But if he had lived in the fifteenth or sixteenth instead of in the eighteenth century, he would most probably have been a prince of the Church and an important figure in European diplomacy. As an *attaché* to the Neapolitan embassy at Paris he had a certain position, and his letters on the corn question were not among the least influential writings of the time. But the comparative insignificance of the power he served and his own want of inherited rank and station kept him in the background as a politician. As a favourite of French society and, after his recall, of the Italian and half-cosmopolitan society which tried to reproduce the French *salon*, he was of much greater prominence. He was an accomplished archaeologist; he was a writer of Italianized but very graceful and fluent French; he was initiated in the *philosophe* movement of the time, though inclined rather to the placid scepticism of his own country than to the scepticism militant of France; and, above all, he was one of the wittiest men living. This wit is, perhaps, more fully represented in the correspondence of his contemporaries than in his own, conversation rather than writing being the abbé's forte; but there is plenty of it here. Some of his letters are only less character-

istic of the period than some of Diderot's own, and have an Italian polish and humanity to which the vigorous Frenchman rarely attained. It is difficult to quote any one in full, because of the cross allusions requiring explanation, but the following passages may show the style:—

"Enfin Panurge a dîné dix ans entiers avec nous, et à moins qu'il n'ait une toile cirée sur sa tête, quelque goutte de bon sens et de philosophie aurait dû percer à travers dans dix ans."

"J'ai feuilleté le 'Système de la Nature.' Il me paraît de la même main qui a fait 'Le Christianisme Dévoilé' et 'Le Militaire Philosophe.' Il est trop long. Il ne paraît pas écrit de sang-froid, et c'est un grand défaut, car on croirait que l'auteur n'a pas tant besoin de persuader les autres que de se persuader soi-même. Au fond, nous ne connaissons pas assez la nature pour en former le système. Le mieux serait, par une suite de rapprochements de tous les temps et de tous les pays, de donner l'équation finale de l'homme; et c'est bien curieux de voir qu'on peut autant réduire à l'unisson la théologie de l'homme que la cuisine de l'homme. On peut, par exemple, dire que toute notre cuisine se réduit à manger du cuit et du cru; que l'on cuit les viandes, les poissons, &c.; qu'on mange crus les fruits, &c.; que la salaison, la fumaison, &c., sont des espèces de *cuitures*, &c.; de même, en théologie, on réduit tout à croire qu'il y a des dieux malfaisants ou bienfaisants, que les saints se métamorphosent en dieux, d'abord qu'on fait du tout un premier dieu, &c. Enfin, si je faisais un livre, moi, il serait bien autrement original, &c."

"Voltaire a tort de dire aux philosophes: Aimez-vous, mes enfants. Ceci ne se doit dire qu'à des sectaires. Il faut dire cela aux économistes, aux jansénistes; ils ont besoin de s'aimer: et la boîte à Perrette est le pivot de toutes les sectes. Les philosophes ne sont point faits pour s'entr'aimer. Les aigles ne volent point en compagnie; il faut laisser cela aux perdrix, aux étourneaux. Voltaire n'a point aimé, et il n'est point aimé de personne. Il est craint, il a sa griffe, et c'est assez. Planer au-dessus et avoir des griffes, voilà le lot des grands génies."

"Au reste, ma belle dame, voilà mon plan d'apocalypse. Le roi joue son jeu, les parlements jouent leur jeu: tous les deux ont raison. La monarchie tient essentiellement à l'inégalité des conditions, l'inégalité des conditions au bas prix des denrées, le bas prix aux contraintes. La liberté entière amène la cherté des vivres et la richesse des paysans. Le paysan riche ne tire plus à la milice, ne supporte plus la taille arbitraire, les saisies des contrebandes, &c.; il a la force de ne plus se laisser fouler, soit en se révoltant, soit en plaçant en justice, et il a assez d'argent pour gagner des procès. Il amène donc la forme républicaine, et enfin l'égalité des conditions, qui nous a coûté six mille ans à détruire. Mais laquelle des deux formes aimez-vous mieux, on me demandera? J'aime la monarchie, parce que j'en sens bien plus proche du gouvernement que de la charrue. J'ai quinze mille livres de revenu que je perdrais en enrichissant des paysans. Que chacun en fasse comme moi et parle selon ses intérêts, on ne se disputera plus dans ce monde. La galimatias et le tintamarre viennent de ce que tout le monde se mêle de plaider la cause des autres et jamais la sienne. L'abbé Morellet plaide contre les prêtres, Helvétius contre les financiers, Baudouin contre les faibles, et tous pour le plus grand bien du prochain. Peste soit du prochain. Il n'y a pas de prochain. Dites ce qu'il vous faut, ou taisez-vous. Adieu."

Galiani's correspondents are nearly as varied as the subjects of his correspondence with them. The latter make up a veritable "quicquid agunt homines"; the former include Madame d'Épinay, who has the lion's share of the letters; Madame Necker; Pellerin, the coin collector (numismatics were

Galiani's strongest point); Suard, Holbach, D'Alembert, Caraccioli, and Grimm. The Pellerin letters are full of little stories about the foibles of collectors, and are, perhaps, not the least amusing.

Madame de Rémusat's correspondence is curiously different in tone, despite the strong tincture of the eighteenth century which Claire de Vergennes had inherited. Madame de Rémusat was one of a generation which had found it necessary to take things a good deal more seriously than the cheerful crusaders against *l'infâme* had been obliged to do. The letters are far from possessing the historic importance and the anecdotic piquancy of the 'Memoirs.' As M. Paul de Rémusat points out, letters under the Empire were perpetually subject to the dangers of the *cabinet noir*, which made their writers guarded. Madame de Rémusat moreover had many cares. She was sincerely attached to her husband and frequently separated from him. In his absence she had to mediate as best she could between the *genus irritabile* of the actors and the rather incapable substitute who performed the duties which fell to him as chamberlain. The deliberate parsimony of Napoleon, who assigned his servants high appointments out of ostentation, and withheld or diminished them out of policy so as to assure dependence, made things uneasy for her in the money way. Lastly, there was the growing feeling that she and her husband had been deceived, and that the saviour of France was a very doubtful saviour after all. All these things make the letters somewhat sombre, but, so far as Madame de Rémusat herself is concerned, they supplement the 'Memoirs' very agreeably, and complete the portrait of a singularly attractive woman, open to no reproach in her character of wife, mother, and friend, and possessed of intellectual and practical talent very far above the average. The book has a frontispiece, engraved by M. Lalauze after a portrait by Isabey, representing an irregular but very charming face.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Ivy: Cousin and Bride. By Percy Greg. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Made or Marred? By Jessie Fothergill. (Bentley & Son.)

One of Three. (Same author and publishers.)
The Story of Helen Troy. By the Author of 'Golden Rod.' (Sampson Low & Co.)

THE hero of Mr. Percy Greg's new novel is a remarkable creature. He is sprung of ancient stock; he publishes poetry and thoughtful novels; he is a prodigious journalist; he has large views, noble sentiments, the finest manners; he rejoices in "a capacious skull"; he is a stern and lofty Tory; his name is Ethart Glynne; he is capable, on occasion, of falling to with sword and pistol. In a word, he is one of nature's noblemen. Unfortunately, he is also one of nature's prigs; and when, to save the house of Glynne from ruinous disgrace, he consents to marry his cousin Ivy, whom he does not love, he does so in such a manner as proclaims him an inhuman dullard on the spot. Ivy is illegitimate; her illegitimacy is unsuspected, and she passes for the heiress to vast entailed estates; and to keep her name untarnished,

and herself a young person of property, the sublime Ethart—who becomes Sir Ethart on the death of her father (his uncle)—consents to make what seems a mere *mariage de convenance*, and, though he refuses to take a penny of her fortune or to accept a single favour at her hand, to pass for a mere money-grubbing adventurer. From the first he has intended to be her husband only in name; and for some time the unhappy Ivy, who has a vague and becoming suspicion that matters are hardly all they should be, is fain to take him at his will. Ethart insists on supporting himself by journalism (the book contains some romantic journalistic interiors and types, in the Tory interest), and on going sleepless that he may take his wife to the opera. He talks of giving up his after-dinner cigar for her curtains' sake. He is continually reminding her of her independence, and refusing to consider her property as any concern of his. He is always beseeching her to remember that he will not be under any obligation to her, that he married her at duty's call, that it was all her own doing, and so forth. Ivy, who knows nothing, is naturally surprised and hurt; but she is loyal and unselfish, and she clings to her abnormal partner through thick and thin. One day, however, she discovers the secret. Her agony is dreadful. But meanwhile Ethart has learned to love, and has begun to think that it would be as well if he were to cease from the practice of conjugal inhumanity. When she opens her mouth to ask forgiveness, he silences her "with passionate kisses" and "embraces wholly passionate and nowise pitying," and other amenities of a kindred nature. Engaged in this pleasing occupation the pair pass from our ken. Whether Sir Ethart enjoys behaving as an ordinary human being, and not as a thoughtful poet and journalist, is uncertain. In any case, it is of no consequence, he and Ivy being a remarkably uninteresting couple, and having little to recommend them: unless it be a habit—common to their fellow characters and to their author himself—of conversing with each other in the monumental English familiar to students of the leading articles in the *Times*. As an exercise in this marmoreal dialect the book has great merit; as a novel it is tedious and unprofitable. Mr. Greg will do well to take with all speed to wandering among the constellations, as in 'Across the Zodiac,' or even to charging desperately on a coal-black steed, as in 'Errant.'

Although the two volumes which Miss Fothergill has added to Mr. Bentley's "Empire Series" are the best of that series, it would be unfair to say no more in their favour. In the first place, the other works do not at all answer to the description given of the sort of book of which the series was to consist. Nobody could buy and read any one of the former volumes without coming to the conclusion that he would have made a better bargain in getting at haphazard any green-backed or yellow-backed novel at a railway bookstall. Miss Fothergill's stories are, at all events, worth reading. Anything written by the author of 'The First Violin,' so long as she will take pains, is worthy of notice. At the same time it cannot be said that either 'Made or Marred?' or 'One of Three' is quite equal to

her best work. 'Made or Marred?' is the better of the two; it is less elaborate in device, but shows more decidedly the author's power of observation and description, and her genuine, right-minded, and delicate sentiment. If her writing has always been open to a charge of being sentimental, it is natural to answer that a love story is not improperly dealt with in that vein. It is a not very common pleasure to read a love story in which the sentiment is fresh and not insipid. The scene in both of these new stories is laid for the most part in a northern town called Irkford—obviously a faint disguise for Manchester—and on the coast of Yorkshire. The studies of the town life and aspects as well as those of the landscape are made with Miss Fothergill's well-known quickness of perception. The essentials are seized upon with the skill of the accomplished sketcher. With regard to the characters, it must be owned that the men are not interesting; the writer has not understood them or imagined them truly. They are, therefore, conventional—typical perhaps, but not individual.

The American heroine of the latest of Messrs. Low's "Select Novelets" has little in common with her of Ilium, *Ἰλίως, Ἰλιάνδρος, Ἰλέπολις*—a dainty belle of the Fifth Avenue, nice and not naughty, a product of Worth and modern civilization, enshrined in a temple which is a "rich museum of recently gathered art," surrounded by the "curios of all nations," and speaking a language far removed from Hellenic influence, spangled with bits of French, and culminating in such English as "Thanks very much, but no." She has, of course, a legion of adorers, heroes of the peaceful glories of the "Delmonico dancing-class," and the part of Paris is enacted by a "swell" of the Transatlantic type. The tenor of her love is troubled by the perfidy of a beautiful widow, who, after nearly wrecking the fidelity of Arthur Russell, crowns her treachery by marrying Helen's father, and assuming the command of that aesthetic gentleman, curios and all. The interest of the story, however, consists in the apparently truthful description of American fashionable life. That of the summer retreat among the hills is obviously lifelike. The part of it which will most strike the ordinary English reader is the entire absence of the element of sport from the rural amusements of young America. Driving about in buggies and attending the weaker sex at picnics seem duties which are better or at least more faithfully discharged abroad than in the old country, where the fair partners of our joys are often fain, like Mohammed, "to go to the mountain," and, to do them justice, seem to enjoy a share in the more active idleness of mankind. Few, we fear, would be the retainers our fairest and dearest would command to a "cherry party" in August, even in a "dear old gnarled and twisted orchard," where we eat "bread and milk afterward—positively no tea—on the turf: foulards and calicoes and large hats *du rigneur*." Yet one can imagine that, too, a pleasant pastime. Indeed, the whole impression of the book is pleasant, if a trifle frivolous.

HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN PUBLICATIONS.

In the *Forty-second Annual Report of the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records* are contained, besides the usual account of the proceedings of the department during 1880, a further portion of the Calendar of Exchequer Depositions for the reign of George II., prepared by Mr. P. Leigh Hunt, and the concluding part of a Calendar of Norman Rolls of the reign of Henry V., to which Mr. A. C. Ewald has appended a most useful glossary of obsolete French words. The miscellaneous character of the subjects dealt with in the Exchequer Depositions has already been pointed out in our notices of previous Reports of the Deputy-Keeper; one of the matters in dispute about May, 1746, was an agreement between two parties "touching a match or main of cocks to be fought at Bishop's Auckland," which exhibits the "rules, orders, and methods of cock-fighting" in a full and clear manner to all who take a sporting or antiquarian interest in that relic of barbarism. Another part of the appendix to the Report is taken up by Mr. F. S. Haydon's Calendar (to be continued in succeeding years) of the Patent Rolls of Edward I. In a learned and well-written introduction Mr. Haydon amply justifies the importance of a work which must have occupied him several years. On these rolls we find many illustrations of the disturbed state of the kingdom; robberies, murders, &c., are of constant occurrence, and the powers of the sheriffs are stretched to the utmost to put down the lawless ruffians who infest each county. Of Edward's lifelong impetuosity there is evidence enough; for his pressing need of ready money is referred to in the writs to the different sheriffs concerning sums due to him, all of which contain the phrase "Quia ad presens pecunie plurimum indigemus." The entries relating to commerce are not numerous; but those relating to licences to export wool throw light on what was then a most important traffic. These licences were only granted under very stringent conditions, and the number of sacks to be exported by each merchant was not allowed to exceed twenty; but there were such frequent evasions of the restriction that for a time all exportation whatever of wool was forbidden. A List of Lord Lieutenants of Counties for the reign of James II., which is given at the end of the Report, is of much historical interest, as showing the changes on religious grounds made by the king towards the end of his brief reign; many of the commissions contain a special clause releasing the new lord lieutenant from the obligation of taking the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, and of subscribing the tests required by the Act 25 Charles II.

The *Thirteenth Report of the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records in Ireland* (C. 2929) contains the abstract of the fiants of Elizabeth from 1576 to 1583, in continuation of the last Report. They give all sorts of information on land tenure, social condition, prices of commodities, and on the political disturbances of the day, which must be of considerable value to those who take an interest in the history of Ireland. As an instance of the evidence afforded on prices there is a pardon (No. 3424) granted to "Nich. Rincell, of Culmine, co. Dublin, housekeeper, indicted for the robbery of two copper pots worth 40s. each, seven gallons of butter worth 5s. each, three pounds of linen thread worth 16d., a tripod called 'trippetts' worth 2s. 4d., and four pounds of wool worth 8d. a pound." Then in other pardons for robberies we have "7 napkins worth 14s., 5 smocks 30s., one shirt 2s., three tablecloths 15s., 2 sheets 6s., one pair of gloves 12d." Of agricultural labour an authority (No. 3638) given to Paul Greene and Ralph Hocknell to take up hay in the counties of Dublin, Kildare, Meath, Westmeath, Louth, Catherlough, and Wexford, gives some interesting particulars. The hay was

"for the use of the horses maintained by the Lord Justice at Kilmaynam, paying ready money at usual prices, to impress mowers and labourers, paying for each acre cut and made up 2s. sterling as accustomed." The whole of these abstracts contain information well worthy the closest attention, whether we take up such instances as the grant of the office of overseer and keeper of the river "Shenan," which sets forth the privileges of the office, among which is one connected with "the swans on the river in like manner as the overseer of the swans on the Thames"; the grants of pardons to rebels or of commissions of peace to officers, which show the power and position of the native chieftains; or the many grants and leases of lands, which illustrate the topography as well as the land history of Ireland. From the Report we gather that a great deal of important work is being done in connexion with the national records of Ireland.

In Vol. II. Part II. of the new series of the *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society* (Colchester, Wills) Mr. G. Alan Lowndes has furnished an elaborate history of the Priory of Hatfield Regis, or, as it is otherwise more poetically called, Hatfield Broad Oak. He has been enabled by records in his own possession to add materially to the list of priors. Some of the documents quoted have more than local interest. It seems that the third Aubrey de Vere conveyed certain tithes by a charter to which, instead of seal, he affixed a harp-string, to which was suspended a short black-hafted knife. The fact is mentioned in the conveyance, which runs "Per istum cultellum Albericus de Vere tertius feoffavit Prioratum." Similar modes of conveyance are mentioned by Ducange in his 'Glossarium,' and, if we are not mistaken, there are charters thus signed still preserved among the records of Durham. It is well to notice the manner in which these great Norman nobles described themselves. This Aubrey calls himself "tertius." The practice of using numbers after the name is now, we believe, confined to reigning sovereigns and German mediatized princes. Another early charter is witnessed by sundry persons, whose names are given, and "the whole of the inhabitants of Nettlested." Unhappily we have not the Latin, only an English version. Other instances of this kind are known, but are very uncommon. They seem to point in no uncertain manner to the existence of an open-air court, which had, when the deed was executed, we may well believe, sunk into a mere attesting body, but the consent of which would probably have been required in earlier days before the land could be alienated. Mr. H. W. King has printed a transcript of several inventories of church goods which were made away with when Edward VI. was king. They are interesting as showing the immense wealth of the unreformed Church in precious furniture. Some of the words used are curious and, if we are not mistaken, have not as yet been fully explained. Under South Weld we have a carpet for "the childewyues stole," and at Brentwood there were "the childe wife carpett & the towells." In a paper on Little Stanbridge the same gentleman gives a pedigree of the family of Bouchier. It seems carefully compiled, but it is an error to speak of the burial-place of Elizabeth Bouchier, who became the wife of Oliver Cromwell, as being in Lincolnshire. In Essex, as elsewhere, the work of the destruction of things ancient goes on, it would seem, with unabated fury. In one of the churches visited at the annual meeting, we are informed, the whole of the "valuable remains of ancient painted glass" had been removed from the great east window of the chancel and from one of the aisle windows. The fact that it is "no doubt still in private hands somewhere" does not give intelligent people much consolation.

Sussex Archaeological Collections. Vol. XXXI. (Lewes, Woolf.)—This is a smaller volume than

many of its forerunners, and it would be smaller but for the insertion of a reprint of Mr. G. M. Hills's extraordinarily interesting essay 'On the Measurements of Ptolemy and the Antonine Itinerary applied to the Southern Counties of England.' It is so excellent and learned a paper that South Saxons and Normans alike will rejoice over an opportunity for studying on the spot, as it were, a fine dissertation on the Roman way-measurements and the sites of Roman towns and forts. Mr. Hills's paper was originally published in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*. Before leaving this paper we may express a hope that some one, whose reward is not to be in this world, will collate all the British Itineraries and issue a standard version of the texts, so that topographers may know what these records really are, apart from blunders of copyists, printers, and others. This will be the surest step for placing our knowledge on firm foundations. The errors of Ptolemy are here treated with reverence and an ennobling sense of gratitude, and ingenious suggestions are made for their correction, especially with regard to settling the latitudes and longitudes and measures of distance adopted by the geographer, who, it is known, determined his latitudes by means of the greatest length of day reported to him; he thus came within two-and-a-half degrees of the truth as regards London. Mr. Stenning's return of the M.P.s for Sussex and its boroughs is continued, and extends from 1369 to 1421, including a considerable proportion of names still noteworthy in the county. Amid a good deal of lumber there is readable and edifying matter in 'A Notice of the Rev. John Allin,' the expelled Puritan parson of Rye, who suffered under the Act of Uniformity, came to London in 1665, and wrote some interesting data of the progress and symptoms of the Plague, part of which have been published in the *Archæologia*, xxxvii. It is amusing to find that the vicar gave his address in Horsleydown, at the "3 Stills," at a "strong-water man's," and afterwards "at a chandler's shop near the King's Head on Horsleydown where I still drinke in a morning." He studied medicine and terrified himself about his own inward symptoms; he made "ventures" in the sense which is dear to readers of Robinson Crusoe, at one time with "3 dozen worsted stockings w^{ch} I hope may pduce tenn pounds"; at another with "a small barrrell of speciall good tobacco ready cutt and dried," which he could not afford to sell under "2s. 6d. p. lb. & it is worth more." Other means of eking out a livelihood he found in soliciting the payment of seamen's pay-tickets at the rate of two shillings in the pound received. These tickets were a great scandal from the time of Pepys, who denounces the frauds, to 1720-5, when companies were formed to speculate in them. Mr. Allin dabbled in anatomy, "chimistry," alchemy, the casting of horoscopes, and medicine. As to his patients, they needed prayers after his physick.

Mr. Morris's contributions to the history of Romanism in England during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries have secured to him a position that is almost unique. The Ultramontanes in England owe him a great debt—a debt greater, perhaps, than they know. His first literary success was achieved by the publication of the *Life of Father John Gerard* about ten years ago, and it was not to be wondered at that the extraordinary revelations contained in the volume and the exciting and romantic incidents of the narrative attracted the attention of the general public. It is nearly nine years since the second edition appeared, the book has been for some time out of print, and in the mean time Mr. Morris has gone over the old ground with his eyes open and his note-book in his hand. His new life is a new book to all intents and purposes, and an improvement in every way upon its predecessor. All the merits of the original life are retained, errors are corrected, and scarcely an obscurity which required to be cleared away

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or an allusion which needed to be explained has been left as it was. An immense amount of information has been brought together by the learned author upon matters topographical and genealogical, and the beautiful reproductions by the Woodbury process of the old plan of the Tower of London in 1597 and of the views of Liège and Louvain as they were three centuries ago are charming illustrations for a book which, inside and out, is now a very attractive volume. It need scarcely be said that Mr. Morris is not a less faithful advocate for his own form of Christianity than he was ten years ago. But Jesuit fathers show their adroitness, if nothing higher, by very rarely stooping to abuse other people. Mr. Morris is so sure that the Church of Rome alone is right that he never exhibits the spirit of hatred and the tone of furious slander which fanatics on the other side display. As for Garnet's straw and the rather weak chapter on equivocation, probably most people will smile at the one and skip the other; but the *ijtios* of Romish pietism can never be intelligible to those who leave such matters out of account. We must take the Catholicism of the sixteenth century or the nineteenth as we find it, and explain as best we can the stubborn fact that a belief in relics and miracles, and much else that is distasteful to Protestants, possesses a vitality greater than we should have supposed, and that a man of intellect and learning can at one moment prove himself a sagacious critic, able to weigh evidence and balance probabilities with delicacy and skill, and at another display a credulity which staggers his readers. The publishers are Messrs. Burns & Oates.

The history of the war between Charles I. and his Parliament has yet to be written. Errors of fact and wild exaggerations disfigure almost every book we have on the subject. It is, indeed, impossible to treat any portion thereof with the fulness that is due to it in the present unorganized state of knowledge. Mr. Carlyle's satire, written nearly forty years ago, on the condition in which he found the printed records of that time, is little in excess of a plain statement of sober facts as they are now. The documents from which the history of that great time must be evolved may still be described as a dreary "continent of shot-rubbish," or as "a widespread, inarticulate, slumberous mumblement." Every year, however, makes things somewhat better, for although no man or body of men have had the hardihood to attack the mass as a whole, we have had of late several writers, of varying degrees of merit, who have taken some one person or place and honestly tried to tell us all that is to be known about it. The failure has, from defective information or prejudice, been sometimes almost complete, but in other cases very good work has been done. Mr. Money's *First and Second Battles of Newbury and the Siege of Donnington Castle* (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.) belongs to the latter class. He has avoided picturesque writing and left the old papers to tell their own tale, with only just so much of comment as was absolutely needful. His book will be useful not only to local people who are anxious to know facts about the history of their own surroundings, but also to every future historian. The first battle of Newbury was the last act in the drama of the siege of Gloucester. Things were, on the whole, looking favourably for the royal cause. Essex, though faithful to the Parliament, was not an active or energetic soldier. It may be that he desired rather to protract the war, so that a stable peace should follow, than, even had he had the power, to crush at once the king's party in the field. Hampden was dead, and much of the south-west of England had fallen into Royalist hands. With every belief in speedy success Puritan Gloucester was besieged, but the little town held out as bravely as Colchester did for the other side in other days. When the suffering had become great Essex arrived and raised the siege. Had Gloucester fallen, a very high authority declares

that the civil war would probably have come to an end. We do not believe this, but its loss would have been a most severe blow for the Parliament. After its relief, Essex at once turned southwards again, but at Newbury he found the royal army drawn up to dispute his passage. It was a post of some strategic value, as it was an important passage over the river Kennet and commanded a main road leading to London. Donnington Castle, too, was close at hand, and it was a strong place, the defences of which had been made good with all the engineering science that the time could furnish. Like so much else where Essex was concerned, both sides claimed the victory. On the whole, however, though Essex continued his march, the advantage, such as it was, was on the side of the king. Of the second battle of Newbury the accounts are more confused than the first. A year had elapsed, and the king's power, so far from being broken, had grown much in the south. Essex had left his army to shift for itself and Skippon had laid down his arms. The royal party were full of hope, and when intercepted by Manchester at Newbury there was no hesitation in giving battle. The king had this time the worst of it, but it was not such a crushing defeat as a great leader would have inflicted, and the advantages gained, such as they were, were followed up so carelessly that the royal retreat was safe, and Donnington Castle was filled with stores almost under the eyes of the Parliamentary soldiers. Mr. Money has not only compiled a careful account of these engagements, but has also printed a large mass of contemporary documents. Some are from manuscript sources, others from contemporary tracts. We are glad to have these, for the old tracts, which in part performed the function of modern newspapers, are many of them so rare that there is little chance of a student being able to consult them except in London or Oxford. There are also plans of each of the battles, which, so far as we are able to test them, seem excellent, and, what is of no little importance, they are on a sufficiently large scale to be used conveniently. Biographical lists are given of the more memorable persons who were engaged in the two Newbury battles; they are written without a particle of bitterness, but are the least valuable part of the book. We have detected few absolute errors, but some things that are useless are inserted and important facts omitted. For example, the note about Sir John Hurry or Urry, the Scotchman who was memorable for changing sides, and is said to have furnished Sir Walter Scott with some hints for his Dugald Dalgetty, does not tell how or when he died. He had served with Montrose, and Whitelock under the date of June 10th, 1650, says that news had reached him that Hurry had been beheaded. Some modern authorities say he was hanged. Whichever fate he endured, it is certain that he was put to death about the time mentioned by Whitelock. A horrible contemporary story is reproduced of a poor woman who was murdered by the Parliamentary forces, about the time of the first battle of Newbury, under the idea that she was a witch. If true it is a strange instance of savagery. If false, as we would fain hope it is, students of folk-lore will still thank Mr. Money for having reproduced the account.

The British Army: its Origin, Progress, and Equipment. By Sir Sibbald David Scott, Bart. Vol. III. (Cassell & Co.)—This volume traces the history of the British army from the death of Cromwell down to the flight of James II. The beginning of this period is one of peculiar interest, for it was then that a British standing army came into being. Indeed, the reigns both of Charles II. and of his successor are noteworthy from a military point of view, as during them many of our most famous regiments were raised, and, to guard against possible danger to the State during the disbandment of the Parliamentary army, volunteer corps were

formed in various parts of the country. This is the first mention of volunteers in our military history. Monk's own regiment, the Coldstreams, was converted into guards, and a few companies scattered about the country as garrisons. To these were added the King's Regiment of Guards, now the Grenadier Guards, the Earl of Oxford's Regiment of Horse, now the Blues, and three troops of Life, or, as they were then called, Horse, Guards—the germs of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards. The garrisons of Scotland and Dunkirk are not included in the above list. There were also on a separate establishment in Ireland certain independent companies for garrisoning the forts. The regiment of Irish foot guards was raised in 1662. The total charge for the English establishment was 185,845*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, including a Secretary at War at 91*l.* per annum! The pay of an ensign was three shillings a day. The three troops of Life Guards were exceedingly aristocratic in their composition. The officers, down to and including the corporals, were all colonels and gentlemen, "for which reason these latter were always described as Gentlemen of the King's Guards." In Scotland a troop of Life Guards was raised in April, 1661. In 1662 a regiment of foot guards was raised, the Earl of Linlithgow being appointed colonel. At the Union in 1707 they were transferred to the English establishment, and were put on nearly the same footing as the other two regiments of guards. It was not, however, till 1713 that they began to perform the same duties about the person of the sovereign as the 1st and the Coldstream Guards. We gather from the pages before us much interesting information regarding other old regiments, especially the Royal Scots, which took its origin in a regiment which served in the Swedish army during the Thirty Years' War, and was afterwards transferred to the French army, where it was styled the Regiment de Douglas, and nicknamed, in derision of its claims to antiquity, Pontius Pilate's Guards. In 1666 it served for a short time in England, returning subsequently to France. In 1678, being recalled by Charles II., it was permanently taken on the English establishment. The 5th Fusiliers is another old regiment which served for many years on the Continent before it arrived in England and was placed on the English establishment. Originally in the service of Holland, it accompanied the Prince of Orange to England in 1688, and was taken into British pay.

Chapters in the History of Old St. Paul's. By W. Sparrow Simpson, D.D. (Stock.)—These fourteen chapters, which make up a handsome and interesting volume for the general reader, are little more than a *réchauffé* of the many able papers on the history of St. Paul's Cathedral which Dr. Simpson has issued at intervals during the last ten or twelve years. He has done well to throw into a convenient form the results of his long and careful study of old St. Paul's, for the general public can scarcely be credited with much familiarity with the pages of the *Archæologia*, and the Camden Society's volumes are seldom read by any but students of history. Dr. Simpson's book will be found to contain by far the most valuable and the most interesting account which has yet appeared of that mighty structure which the temple erected by Sir Christopher Wren was meant to (shall we say?) supersede. As, however, we so recently reviewed Dr. Simpson's volume of documents on the same subject, published last year by the Camden Society, it is unnecessary to go over the ground again. We are glad to see that two such competent architects as Messrs. Watkins and Ferrey have worked together to such excellent purpose as to produce the curious and valuable bird's-eye view of old St. Paul's, showing the surrounding wall, gates, and neighbouring streets, which is given as the first illustration. Nor is the engraving of Paul's Cross in 1620, from a picture in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, at all less suggestive to the intelligent

reader. It is much to be wished that there were more such enthusiasts as Dr. Simpson, able and willing to furnish us with readable hand-books to the early history of our English cathedrals. Such works are oftentimes very much wanted by antiquaries, and would be generally welcomed.

Mr. Robert C. Winthrop belongs to one of the historic families of which Massachusetts is rightly proud. His *Memoir of Henry Clay* (Boston, U.S., Wilson & Son) is a pleasantly written and most interesting production. It gives the best sketch which has yet been produced of the statesman who was for a long period the most conspicuous man in the Union. Mr. Winthrop knew Clay well, and tells us much about him which is well worth recording. He tells it, too, in a pleasant and graceful style. It is strange, however, that so experienced a writer as Mr. Winthrop should have been guilty of the grammatical slips which occur in the second paragraph of his memoir. For instance, having said that Webster was to the North all that Calhoun was to the South and Clay to the West, he adds that "neither of these remarkable men ever commanded the votes of the whole country," meaning that none of them did so. A less excusable blunder is to say that Clay resigned the Speakership of the House of Representatives in 1814 to act as Commissioner "to negotiate the treaty which resulted in the peace between Great Britain and the United States in 1815." Mr. Winthrop cannot be ignorant of the fact that the treaty in question was concluded on the 24th of December, 1814. As a memoir written by a friend and admirer, this one gives rather too partial an account of Clay, yet it well deserves perusal owing to the personal details which it supplies, and which cannot be obtained elsewhere.

On his *Marnix en zijne Nederlandsche Geschriften* (Ghent, Vuylsteke) Dr. Paul Fredericq has expended great care and research. His tractate is an exhaustive study of the life and writings of one of the most eminent of Dutchmen. Philips van Marnix, Sieur van St. Aldegonde, is certainly the leading figure in the literature and intellectual life of Holland during the sixteenth century. His famous 'Wilhelmus,' written in praise of William of Nassau in 1568, is the national anthem of Holland, and his 'Byenkorf,' a Rabelaisian satire against the Papists, perhaps the best Dutch prose work of that age. Marnix was born at Brussels in 1538, and it was a Belgian, Edgar Quinet, who first drew the attention of Europe to the great importance of his writings. The volume in which he did so is nearly thirty years old—it was published in 1854—and during that space of time the research of native scholars has discovered much that Quinet did not know. All that is now ascertained about this great and representative man is brought together by Dr. Fredericq in the very able little volume which lies before us, and we strongly recommend all workers in early Dutch history or literature to secure so important a contribution to their study.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL-BOOKS.

M. Tulli Ciceronis pro Gneo Plancio Oratio ad Iudices. Edited, with Commentary and Introduction, for the Syndics of the University Press by the Rev. Hubert A. Holden, M.A. (Cambridge, University Press.)

MR. HOLDEN'S exhaustive commentary on this interesting speech quite confirms his statement that he has "spared no pains to make the edition as complete and trustworthy as a book should be which appears under the auspices of a great university." The characteristics of popular elections are little changed since Laterensis prosecuted Plancius for "sodalicium, or bribing the tribes by the illegal organization of clubs"—a crime which has its modern counterpart in the subsidizing of political benefit societies by well-to-do Con-

servatives, though the nature and operation of the clubs are different. In this speech Cicero enunciates eternal truths as to the relations between voters and candidates. It is strange, therefore, that the field should have been left clear so long for Mr. Holden's labours, which supply an obvious gap in the ranks, generally overcrowded, of our school-books. The text has been thoroughly revised by continental editors, and is comparatively well preserved. Our editor's introduction gives a full account of the parties to the case, of the law of bribery and corruption, and of Roman election procedure. We think the value of the work would have been enhanced by copious references to Mr. Reid's admirable editions in the same series. Here and there we observe omissions in the notes—e.g., § 13, end, the form of the preposition in "condiscas censeo mihi" should be pointed out; § 18, l. 7, *conferamus* should be construed, and just below "te adilem fecerint"—"have been for electing you adile," should be discussed. There are copious indices. We have called the commentary exhaustive, and, even after pointing out some omissions, we do not hesitate to repeat the epithet as practically accurate, seeing that one mortal editor cannot possibly cover the whole field scanned by the unfettered vision of the critic. The work will increase Mr. Holden's high reputation as a judicious and painstaking scholar.

Q. Horatii Flacci Carminum. Lib. II. By J. E. Page, M.A. "Elementary Classics." (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS is a valuable addition to the series. The copious notes should make Horace elementary if any power can do so. Mr. Page might, perhaps, have told us that *liquidum aethra* is a translation of *ὑγρὸν αἰθέρα*, but such omissions are laudably rare. We shall welcome the completion of this useful little edition of Horace's odes.

Selections from the Aeneid of Vergil. With Notes by George L. Bennett, M.A. (Rivingtons.)

ABOUT two thousand lines of the 'Aeneid' in short sections with connecting headings and very brief notes constitute an unpretending little volume, well printed and got up. The question of comparative attractiveness seems to have governed the selection of passages, with which we have no fault to find. The work is intended for boys who "have read some Cæsar."

Ovid: The Pontic Epistles. Book IV. With Notes for Schools by W. H. Williams, M.A. (Cambridge, Newman & Co.)

THE distinguishing feature of the notes is the amount of etymology, which is generally correct. We wonder it has not occurred to any one to connect *liber*—"bark, book," with Eng. *vind* from original *ridh*, rather than with *λέγειν* (Ep. i. 9). We do not believe in the jussive pluperfect subjunctive, though we quite admit that friends are very fond of giving "advice applicable to circumstances no longer existing"; but *venisset*, Ep. iii. 26, in "Si mihi rebus spem nullam factisque ferebas, Venisset verbis charta notata tribus," is purely conditional. We can recommend the little work for the use of junior classes.

Damon; or, the Art of Greek Iambic Making. By the Rev. J. Herbert Williams, M.A. (Oxford, Thornton.)

MR. WILLIAMS has carefully formulated the various kinds of words and combinations of words which make up single iambs, and gives exercises in the manufacture. We will give our readers a puzzle. Render as an iambic, "Terribly resembling (*ἐξομοῖω* [sic], pass.) a bird." If they give it up, they may try it with *ἐξομοῖω* and *τις*, which we should not render "a," but "some." Mr. Williams should have tabulated monosyllables as well as polysyllables. Teachers who like the system of setting boys to do iambs before they have analyzed the scansion of a great many verses of classical poets will probably find the volume useful.

The Euthydemus of Plato. With an Introduction and Notes by G. H. Wells, B.A. (Bell & Sons.)

IT is, we presume, in the hope of bringing into use in schools one of the less hackneyed dialogues of Plato that Mr. Wells, who has already edited the 'Euthyphro,' now publishes an edition of the 'Euthydemus.' The experiment does not convince us that this lively but by no means easy dialogue can with advantage be placed in the hands of boys. Certainly Mr. Wells has not succeeded in giving all the help required. His grammatical notes are no doubt tolerable, but his explanatory comments are thin and unsatisfactory. Indeed his knowledge of Plato's writings and philosophy appears to be scanty, whilst some clumsy and inaccurate remarks (pp. vi, 18) about the 'Nicomachean Ethics' lead us to suspect that it is not devotion to Aristotle which has prevented him from being a Platonist. Of the important references which the 'Euthydemus' contains to one (at least) of Plato's contemporary rivals Mr. Wells appears to be wholly unaware. We cannot help fancying that Lucian would be more in Mr. Wells's way than Plato. He has scarcely fulfilled the expectations raised by his first book.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. LONGMANS send us *Country Pleasures: the Chronicle of a Year chiefly in a Garden*, by Mr. George Milner, a book that it is impossible to praise. Just two years ago we noticed an account of a year spent in a Lancashire garden, which, whatever its merits or demerits, was at least fresh and original. But here comes an account of another Lancashire garden, curiously like the first. There are the same complaints about the climate, the same trick of quotation, almost the same turns of thought and of expression. The chief difference is that the story of this new garden is supplemented by chapters about country life in the Lakes, Scotland, and elsewhere. It gains in variety what it loses in unity; but the variety does not disguise the fact that the book is, unconsciously no doubt, a mere imitation, almost a parody, of the previous volume. We may, perhaps, be permitted a hope that everybody who has a garden in Lancashire or elsewhere may not think it incumbent upon him to write his similar experiences. Life is, after all, short, and every one's story may be hardly worth the telling. But we dare not be too sanguine, for

Most can raise the flowers now,

For all have got the seed;

and we shall soon feel anything but grateful to the first reaper of this seed-bearing plant. The word-painting of this book is good so far as it goes, but it is the merest word-painting. There is hardly an original thought or suggestion in the volume, except one in a note—"Dandelion, *Leontodon taraxacum*. I believe it would be worth while to grow this flower in beds for the sake of its colour." We hope the author will have the courage of his opinions, and will bed out his dandelions; but no one else who knows anything about dandelions is at all likely to follow his example.

A REPRINT of *The Popish Kingdome; or, Reigne of Antichrist*, "written in Latin Verse by Thomas Naogeorgus and Englished by Barnabe Googe, 1570," edited with brief memoir of his life by Mr. Robert Charles Hope, has been sent to us by Messrs. Satchell & Co. "Of the minor poets of Queen Elizabeth's reign there is scarcely one of whom so little is known," says Mr. Hope. The sentence contains two assumptions, to each of which the reader will demur. The first is that Googe had some poetry in him; the second is that his books deserve to be better known. The truth is that Barnabe Googe was no more a minor poet than he was a minor astronomer. He scribbled some stupid doggerel, which was without sense, rhythm, feeling, or any other merit, and his contemporaries could not be

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persuaded to buy it or read it. Of this particular book—one of the very worst of its class and notable only for its vulgar, lumbering scurrility—one perfect copy is known to exist, and one only. This means to say that nobody who ever possessed the volume thought it worth keeping for any conceivable good that it could do to any human creature. Yet Mr. Hope, smitten with the modern frenzy, and hankering for an opportunity of reprinting some sixteenth century trash, has induced seventy-seven subscribers to put down their names as contributors towards the expenses of reproducing stuff like this. We regret to say that as a specimen of printing it is faultless. Messrs. Whittingham & Co. have done all that could be done to make the book attractive. But where is this mania for reprinting rarities to stop? Does it never occur to young curiosity hunters that there is always some presumption that an *opus rarissimum* will prove to be an *opus inane*?

FROM Messrs. Churchill we have received a second edition of Mr. W. S. Wilson's useful book *The Ocean as a Health Resort*.

Sir Robert Peel, by Mr. G. Barnett Smith (Isbister & Co.), will be found to be a plain and concise sketch of the great statesman's career. The work is well suited to the popular audience for which it is designed. A good index is given; but a chronological table of events should have also been given.

The Army and Navy Calendar, sent us by Messrs. Allen, contains a great deal of useful information arranged with a good deal of care. It would have been well to add to the list of English victories a list of English defeats. A good deal of instruction might be got from the study of the latter; and some dubious victories, like Toulouse, should not be reckoned in the triumphs.

We have on our table *History of the Conquest of Spain by the Arab-Moors*, 2 vols., by H. Coppée (Boston, U.S., Brown & Co.),—*History of Germany*, by Rev. Dr. Cobham Brewer (De La Rue & Co.),—*Afghanistan*, by P. F. Walker (Griffith & Farran),—*James Smithson and his Bequest*, by W. J. Rhees (Washington, Smithsonian Institute),—*Memorials of Christine Majokier Alsop*, by M. Braithwaite (Harris),—*Technical Education in a Saxon Town*, by H. M. Felkin (Kegan Paul),—*Easy Lessons in Botany*, by the Author of 'Plant Life' (Marshall Japp),—*Our Kitchen Garden*, by T. Jerrold (Chatto & Windus),—*The Bath and Bathing*, by Dr. J. Farrar (Marshall Japp),—*General Physiology of Muscles and Nerves*, by Dr. J. Rosenthal (Kegan Paul),—*Notes on Military Law*, by Capt. D. Jones (Chapman & Hall),—*Military Maxims and Apophthegms of Commanders*, by Capt. B. Teeling (Low),—*Sketches in Indian Ink*, by J. Smith (Allen & Co.),—*Rocheport's Mademoiselle Bismarck*, by V. Champlin (New York, Putnam's Sons),—*Chips*, by S. K. Hocking (Warne),—*Old Nanty*, by Athyrria (Bemrose),—*The Adventures of a Donkey*, from the French of Madame la Comtesse de Ségur (Burns & Oates),—*The Chantry Owl*, by H. S. Stokes (Longmans),—*A Little Child's Monument*, by the Hon. R. Noel (Kegan Paul),—*Songs and Poems*, from the German by E. Heath (New York, Putnam's Sons),—*Prize Translations, Poems and Parodies* (Walker),—*Sappho, a Dream*, by the Author of 'Palace and Prison' (Kegan Paul),—*Lays of Romance and Chivalry*, by W. S. Ross (Stewart),—*The Chain of Ages*, by W. B. Galloway (Low),—*Notes on the Prophecies of Zechariah*, by Mrs. Maelachlan (Nisbet),—*The Thirty-Nine Articles of the Church of England*, by the Rev. J. Miller (Hodder & Stoughton),—*Individualism*, by the Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn (Bell),—*Histoire du Peuple de Genève*, Vol. VI., by A. Roget (Genève, Jullien),—*Storia Naturale della Civiltà*, by G. Ross (Brescia, Malaguzzi),—*Die Religion der Arier*, by E. Trumpp (Williams & Norr),—*Moralische Novellen*, by Miguel de Cervantes-Saavedra (Stuttgart, Spemann),—

Cyrus und Herodot, by Dr. V. Floigl (Leipzig, Friedrich),—and *Zur Lösung der Trojanischen Frage*, by Dr. E. Brentano (Heilbronn, Henninger). Among New Editions we have *The Catholic Doctrine of the Atonement*, by H. N. Oxenham (Allen & Co.),—*The Crimean Commission and the Chelsea Board*, by Col. Sir Alexander Tulloch, K.C.B. (Harrison),—*Southern Afghanistan and the North-West Frontier of India*, by G. W. Vyse (Allen & Co.),—*A German Preparatory Course, with Exercises*, by E. Schinzel (Whittaker),—and *The Statues in the Block, Poems*, by J. B. O'Reilly (Boston, U.S., Roberts Brothers). Also the following Pamphlets: *Public Works in India*, by A. R. Binnie (Spon),—*Political Economy and Political Science*, by W. G. Sumner (New York, Society for Political Education),—and *Notes on Rickets and Rickety Deformities*, by Dr. M. Roth (Baillière).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Heston's (A. F.) Hereafter, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Hillier's (Dr.) Christianity, Science, and Infidelity, 12mo. 2/
Little's (Rev. W. J. K.) Mystery of the Passion of our Most Holy Redeemer, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Fine Art.

Flaxman's (J.) Compositions from the Tragedies of Æschylus, 8vo. 2/6 swd.
Flaxman's (J.) Compositions from the Works and Days and Theogony of Hesiod, 8vo. 2/6 swd.

Poetry.

Rodd's (R.) Songs in the South, imp. 16mo. 3/6 parchment.

Philosophy.

Taylor's (Rev. W.) Freedom of the Will, 12mo. 2/6 cl.

History and Biography.

Cromwell (Oliver), Life of, by F. W. Cornish, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Malcolm's (Major-General Sir J.) Memoir of Central India, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 14/ cl.
Stephens's (W.) History of the Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Wheeler's (J. T.) Tales from Indian History, 12mo. 5/ cl.

Geography and Travel.

Brassey's (Lady) Sunshine and Storm in the East, 7/6 cl.
Johnston's Tourist's Atlas Map of Scotland, 8vo. 10/6 cl.

Philology.

Jennings (G. H.) and Johnstone's (W. S.) Half-Hours with Greek and Latin Authors, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.

Science.

Collyer's (E.) Hydraulic, Steam, and Hand Power, Lifting and Pressing Machinery, 8vo. 18/ cl.
Gibbert's (E. W.) Tables of Interest, 8vo. 30/ cl.
Lectures on Naval Architecture and Engineering, with Catalogue of the Exhibition, 1880-81, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Reynolds's (J. J.) Notes on Midwifery, 12mo. 4/ cl.
Wise's (A.) Duvoy Platz and the Effects of High Altitudes on Phthisis, 12mo. 2/6 cl.

General Literature.

Gatty's (A.) Key to Tennyson's 'In Memoriam,' cr. 8vo. 2/6
Hardingham's (G. M. G.) Trade Marks, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Pieddie's (J.) Secrets of a Private Enquiry Office, 12mo. 2/ bds.
Public Shooting Quarters, by Wildflower, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Corpus Apologetarum Christianorum Saeculi Secundi, ed. J. C. T. Freiherr v. Otto, Vol. 5, 8m.
Jungmann (B.): Dissertationes in Historiam Ecclesiasticam, Vol. 2, 4m.
Kreiss (Past.): Theophilosophie, Vol. 1, 6m.
Lange (J. P.): Grundriss der Bibelkunde, 6m.

Archæology.

Compte Rendu de la Commission Impériale Archéologique de St. Pétersbourg pour 1878-79, 30m.

Geography.

Beträge zur Entdeckungsgeschichte Afrikas, Part 4, 6m.

Philology.

Hommel (Fr.): Die Semitischen Völker u. Sprachen, Part 1, 2m.
Polyglott Vocabulary, English, German, Canarese, Tulu, and Malayalam, 2m. 40.

General Literature.

Hugo (V.): Œuvres Complètes: Romans, Vol. 5, Les Misérables, Vol. 1, 7fr. 50.
Marlitt (E.): Amtmanns Magd. Roman, 5m.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF EDWARD JOHN TRELAUNY.

LAST high star of the years whose thunder
Still men's listening remembrance hears,
Last light left of our fathers' years,
Watched with honour and hailed with wonder,
Thou too then have the years borne under,
Thou too then hast regained thy peers.
Wings that warred with the winds of morning,
Storm-winds rocking the red great dawn,
Close at last, and a film is drawn
Over the eyes of the storm-bird, scorning
Now no longer the loud wind's warning,
Waves that threaten or waves that fawn.

Peers were none of thee left us living,
Peers of theirs we shall see no more.
Eight years over the full fourscore
Knew thee: now shalt thou sleep, forgiving
All griefs past of the wild world's giving,
Moored at last on the stormless shore.

Worldwide liberty's lifelong lover,
Lover no less of the strength of song,
Sea-king, swordsman, hater of wrong,
Over thy dust that the dust shall cover
Comes my song as a bird to hover,
Borne of its will as of wings along.

Cherished of thee were this brief song's brothers
Now that follows them, cherishing thee.
Over the tides and the tideless sea
Soft as a smile of the earth our mother's
Flies it faster than all those others,
First of the troop at thy tomb to be.

Memories of Greece and the mountain's hollow
Guarded alone of thy loyal sword
Hold thy name for our hearts in ward:
Yet more fain are our hearts to follow
One way now with the southward swallow
Back to the grave of the man their lord.

Heart of hearts, art thou moved not, hearing
Surely, if hearts of the dead may hear,
Whose true heart it is now draws near?
Surely the sense of it thrills thee, cheering
Darkness and death with the news now nearing—
Shelley, Trelawny rejoins thee here.

A. C. SWINBURNE.

August 17, 1881.

THE PLYMOUTH LEAT.

JUST when the public of the south-west of England are thinking about celebrating "the tercentenary of Sir Francis Drake" there comes a "counterblast" to the acclaim with which his memory is generally received. No act of the great captain has led so much to his local celebrity as the achievement with which he is credited, of having "brought in the 'water'" to Plymouth, as is commonly believed, at his own suggestion and at his own expense. Mr. R. N. Worth, an historian of Plymouth, whose topographical knowledge and experience as an author command respect, calls upon us to think quite differently, and to believe that Drake neither devised the scheme nor planned it, that he took no part in procuring the Act of Parliament for its construction, and that, so far from displaying any generosity in the affair, he was not only abundantly paid for land of his through which the water was conducted, but that he executed the work as a contractor with the Corporation for hard cash and other compensations. It is perhaps as well that it is not a stranger who has said this—that these charges are made by one who is himself a Plymouthian—for nothing can be more opposed than they are to local tradition and sentiment; and it is scarcely surprising that in the first momentary irritation occasioned by Mr. Worth's revelations, the authority upon which he has made them should have been declared to be a "forgery." But the document exists at Plymouth to speak for itself. It appears that some twelve months ago an old volume belonging to the Corporation, which had been long missing, was found amongst the lumber of a private library and restored to the archives. It consists of the receiver's accounts for the Borough of Plymouth, being a series of entries of receipt and expenditure from about the year 1569 to 1658, a period covering the whole of Drake's connexion with the municipality.

In a paper read on the 24th of March last before the Plymouth Institution, Mr. Worth gives copious extracts from this volume, along with others from the "Black Book" of the Corporation, a register of local events, which never seems to have wandered from its place in the muniment room, and the contents of which must have been long open to the investigation of historians. From these sources the reader is able in a great measure to form an opinion for himself; and from the newly recovered volume it unquestionably appears that the first "view" of

the ground whereby the water might be brought in was taken on behalf of the Corporation in 1559-60 by a Mr. Forsland, a "tin-streamer," one of a class whose occupation it was to guide streams of water along the slopes of the Devon and Cornish hills to tin works. This "view," as Mr. Worth points out, was made when Drake was an unknown sailor in his twenty-first year. It is sufficiently clear, therefore, that the design did not originate with him. Another "view" is recorded in 1576-7, the year before Drake set out on his famous voyage of circumnavigation, and when his attention must have been taken up with other matters than the water supply of Plymouth. The result of the voyage, as everybody knows, was that Drake, who was already, from former adventures, a rich man, advanced to still greater wealth and to a world-wide celebrity. In 1581 he was knighted, and was made Mayor of Plymouth, and moreover became, on the 3rd of October, the purchaser, from his friends Heale or Hele, afterwards Sir John Hele, Queen's Serjeant, and Christopher Harris, of the mansion of Buckland Abbey and the demesne lands of the Crown attached to the Abbey, through which the Plymouth leat was afterwards made. Hele and Harris had purchased these lands, doubtless as trustees for Drake, in the previous year for 3,400*l*. Not a word about the water supply occurs during Drake's mayoralty, and the matter seems to have slept until the assembling of Queen Elizabeth's fifth Parliament, which met on the 23rd of November, 1584, sat until the 29th of March following, and after several prorogations was dissolved on the 14th of September, 1586. In this Parliament the Water Act was passed, which is entitled 'An Act for the Preservation of Plymouth Haven.' It recites three grounds for legislation—the providing a better supply of water for the Queen's ships and the ships of traders, the want of sufficient water for the town, and the scouring out of some part of the channel of the haven. Possibly some artifice was used in putting forward the measure as one not merely of local improvement but of public benefit, and as touching that most vitally important of all institutions at the moment, the navy. The Act empowers the Corporation to dig and mine a trench, in breadth between six and seven feet, over all lands lying between Plymouth and the river Meavy (the source of the stream) without denial on the part of the lords or owners of the soil; the Corporation giving to the owners recompense, by absolute purchase of their land at a price to be fixed by the justices of assize, and paying the tenants and farmers for such hurts and losses as they should sustain, at sums also to be fixed by the justices; such sums to be paid by the Corporation within six weeks after the assessment of the same, with remedies by action in case of non-payment. No house, garden, or orchard was to be taken except by composition, and the rights of mill-owners were protected. The draughtsman of the Act was no doubt Hele, who sat in the Parliament as member for Plympton. He charged 9*l*. 1*s*. 6*d*. for his services to the Corporation, and was paid by them. The Act was further promoted by the burgesses for Plymouth, the above-mentioned Christopher Harris and Henry Bromley, one of whom, Harris, received from the Corporation for his "help about the water" the very handsome gratuity of 17*l*. 6*s*. No donation of any kind appears in favour of Drake, who sat in the Parliament as member for Bossiney; and his name occurs only incidentally in the Receiver's Account Book under the entry of payment to a messenger "with letters to Sir Francis Drake touching [not the water, but] our burgesses for the Parliament." This absence of Drake's name leads Mr. Worth to conclude that Drake exercised no influence in getting the Act passed. But in this view it is impossible to concur. From Sir Simon D'Ewes's 'Journal' it distinctly appears that on the 21st of December, 1584, "the Bill for the Preservation of the Haven of Plymouth was upon the

second reading committed unto Sir Francis Drake, Mr. Wroth, Mr. Edcombe, and others." On the 18th of February, 1585, another committee was added, and the Bill was finally sent to the Lords on the 27th of February, 1585. So that Drake did, in fact, personally share in the conduct of the measure through Parliament.

Fairly we think he may be accredited with some zeal for the welfare of the navy, with regard to which he would be almost the first living authority, and with some desire to benefit the town of Plymouth, near which he was born, and where he had been mayor, whilst at the same time he was not insensible to the interests of his own private estate. The provisions of the statute about compensating the owners, of whom Drake himself was the largest, indicate that his rights were not overlooked in the framing of the measure; and his reason for not taking a fee from the Corporation may have been the fact that, whilst he favoured and advanced the scheme, he knew he was about to receive ample compensation. Passing, however, from this, we next light upon an important entry, not, in this instance, in the newly discovered volume, but in the "Black Book"; and if, as we understand, this record has been always accessible, the entry has been strangely overlooked by historians. It is in the mayoralty of John Blitheman, in 1589-90, the year after the Armada victory, on which occasion, it will be remembered, Drake was Vice-Admiral of the Fleet, and, dropping the old spelling, runs thus: "Also this year the composition was made between the town and Sir Francis Drake for the bringing of the river of Meavy to the town, for which the town have paid him 200*l*.; and more, 100*l*., for which he is to compound with the landlords of the land over which it runneth." In the following year a scrivener's fee is paid to Mr. Hele's man for writing out "the articles of agreement" between the town and Sir F. Drake. In the same year, 1591, the newly found volume furnishes the following entry: "Item, paid to Sir F. Drake, Knt., toward the bringing in of the water," so and so; and in the next year, 1592-3, the following: "Item, paid to Sir F. Drake, Knt., in full payment of the 300*l*. that the Mayor and Commonalty were to pay him for bringing of the river and purchase of the land over which the same is brought," so much. Meanwhile the work had been actually done, as the following extract from the "Black Book," under date 1590-1, shows: "This year, on the — day of December, Sir F. Drake, Knt., began to bring the river Meavy to the town of Plymouth, which being in length about twenty-five miles, he with great care and diligence effected, and brought the river into the town the 24th day of April, the next after." These are the entries bearing effectively on the subject; but there are a host of others on minor and incidental topics. The above records are supplemented by a narrative statement, made by the Corporation in a petition to Sir Robert Cecil regarding some encroachments on the leat, presented in 1601. The Corporation say, "We procured from Her Majesty by Act of Parliament some part of the river Meavy to be brought to our town, which cost us and Sir Francis Drake, who, upon composition with us, undertook the bringing home of the same, a great sum of money." Comparing these items together they can, it is evident, lead but to one conclusion. All the traditions about Drake's generosity, his public-spirited outlay of prize-money not too lawfully acquired, and so forth, are scattered to the winds. Evidently he entered into the arrangements with the Corporation, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament, upon strictly business terms, claiming and receiving payment for his land and for way leave for the water, like an ordinary landlord, and seeking and obtaining payment for his services in "bringing in the water," as an ordinary engineer. Such appears to be the plain meaning of the sentences, and until the actual agreement between

the parties is produced and found to be contradictory, this must continue to be their construction. Accordingly Mr. Worth, whose knowledge of the literature of the subject is very extensive, has not much difficulty in sweeping away the delusions, exaggerations, fables, and even miracles (such as the story about the water following Drake's horse's tail, and the like), which a fond partiality has caused to cluster round the name of the popular hero. But there are some further steps in the history which we are unable to take in company with Mr. Worth. Some minor charges are made, which are somewhat improbable, and do not seem to be borne out by the materials on which they are based. Drake is said to have made a very excellent bargain with the Corporation, and the Corporation a very bad one with him. But how is this proved? It seems to us impossible, at this distance of time, to ascertain what costs Drake was actually put to, how much he paid in compensation to other landlords, how much to tenants for hurts and losses, what contingencies, involving what expenses, may have occurred. Nor is it likely that the Corporation, if they felt any sense of injury, would have paid Drake the handsome and unsolicited compliment which appears in the "Black Book." Being under no obligation, they volunteered the above tribute to his care and diligence. If they had considered themselves aggrieved, would they not have kept silence? Neither does the letter to Sir R. Cecil betray any resentment against Drake. It is said that Drake was very pressing for payment, and that "in order to make up the 300*l*., the town had to rate, beg, borrow, and go into debt." But the terms of the Act of Parliament were very stringent, and it is difficult to see how any corporation could have paid a sum of this kind, except by borrowing on the security of the rates. As it was the 300*l*., instead of being paid within six weeks after assessment (1590), was not discharged till a year or more after the completion of the works (1592). It is objected that Drake did not pay all the landlords, but left the Corporation, after his death, to pay Mr. Walter Elford, the owner of the water-head in Sheepstor parish, a sum of 4*l*. 14*s*., and Sir Thomas Wise, for a piece of land near the Barbican, at the other end, a sum of 21*l*. 10*s*., which amount, by the way, Sir Thomas seems to have taken out in "hoggesheds of Claret wyne." But charitably we may infer that there was some good cause for this omission. What did the agreement say? Possibly the spring-head and the outfall were not included within it; or Mr. Elford and Sir Thomas Wise may not have been at hand, or able to negotiate. The Corporation, at any rate, make no charge of omission against Sir F. Drake. A point is attempted to be made that the course which was ultimately taken was not designed by Drake, but was a plan prepared by a Mr. Robert Lampen—a family name still honourably known at Plymouth. But although Mr. Lampen was paid (no very large amount, it seems) for his survey, it does not follow that his was the scheme that was finally adopted, and the entries are, in fact, wholly silent upon the subject. Moreover, it is urged that a strong mark of Drake's extortionate spirit is shown by his obtaining leave from the Corporation to build six grist mills on the newly made leat, two in Egg Buckland parish, and four by the town. It is evident that Drake as an investor was at some loss to know how to lay out his superfluous money. But there seems little to complain of in this matter of the mills. They were built at Drake's cost, he and his successors for a generation or two reaped the benefit of the outlay, and after that they fell back into the hands of the Corporation. All he obtained was the use of the water power, which perhaps the advantage of keeping out other mill-owners for a term of years. Was this an extravagant concession for the Corporation to make to their engineer and contractor, who had finished

the work "with great care and diligence"? Yet Mr. Worth, in his anxiety to strike an even balance between the muse of history and Sir F. Drake, actually suggests that Drake's leading motive in furthering the construction of the least was "to extend his trade as a miller." This remark appears to have been suggested by the reminiscences of one "J. P." (John Prideaux), a writer in the 'South Devon Museum.' So degrading an estimate as this of a man of Drake's great and commanding qualities can never be accepted generally, and perhaps was not intended to be put forward seriously. Not, surely, of such a sordid schemer as this would it have been written by one of his contemporaries:—

The waves became his winding sheet,
The waters were his tomb;
But for his fame the ocean sea
Was not sufficient room.

Mr. Worth has, however, successfully shatered one of the "idols of the theatre" of Queen Elizabeth's age, and if he has prevented the Tercentenary Committee from inscribing on the pedestal of the statue, if statue there is to be, a sentence which they would afterwards have had to erase, he has done good service.

J. B. DAVIDSON.

THE CHEVALIER DE CHATELAIN.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent us some particulars regarding the Chevalier de Chatelain, whose death we mentioned last week. He was born in Paris in the first year of the present century. Of his earlier life in France but little is known beyond the fact that he was imprisoned for some political offence, his property was confiscated, and he fled to England, where henceforward he remained, occupying himself in literary pursuits, although he did some original work. His principal performances are his translations from English poets into French, such as Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales,' 'Macbeth,' 'Hamlet,' and the 'Winter's Tale.' His 'Beautés de la Poésie Anglaise,' in five volumes, containing over one thousand poems, from Chaucer to Tennyson and Swinburne, translated into French, is probably his chief work. He contributed often to the 'Poet's Corner' of some of the newspapers and magazines, and at one time acted as a musical critic.

In 1843 he married Miss Clara de Pontigny, whom he had met at the house of a common acquaintance, and who translated some of his poems into English. Few unions have been more happy, and it may be remembered that the Chevalier and his wife were on one occasion the recipients of the Dunmow sitch of bacon. After thirty-three years of happiness, his wife died five years ago, and was buried at Lyndhurst, in the New Forest—a favourite spot of both. After this his health gradually gave way, and for the last eleven months he had been confined to his bed. He was buried by the side of his wife on the 22nd inst. His only remaining relative, a nephew, Mr. G. Zamothe, and a few of his oldest friends followed him to the grave.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Wolverton Rectory, Basingstoke.

At the present season perhaps your columns may be open to another small fact in bibliography which I have not seen noticed in any bibliographical work; and I shall be glad to contribute my mite of information to a journal from which I have learned much. Having long had an impression that there were two issues of the first edition of Latimer's sermons (Day and Seres), I have at various times bought copies of the book in order to assure myself of this fact. I have now before me two copies, both purporting to be "Imprinted at London by John Day, dwelling at Aldersgate, and William Seres, dwelling in Peter College, A.D. 1549"; having the same pagination, catchwords, and colophon, and yet being evidently two different editions: the one having larger woodcut initials and the quotations from Scripture in roman letter, whilst

the quotations in the other copy are in black letter. I find also the same differences in the so-called first edition of Latimer's 'Sermon on the Plough,' published by Day and Seres in 1548.

I may add that I have experienced some difficulty in getting correct copies of these two editions, as in many cases they have got mixed together, probably by collectors intent on making up "perfect" books.

Again, I have in my possession two copies of "The Necessary Doctrine and Erudition of a Christian Man, imprinted at London in Flete-strete, by Thomas Berthelet, printer to the Kynges Highness, the 29th day of May, the yeere of our Lorde 1543." These are both in fours, with the same title-page and colophon, but are evidently different editions, although purporting to have been issued on the same day.

I have also Gest's 'Treatise against the Privee Masse,' printed by Thomas Raynald in 1548, which seems to be a different issue from Herbert's copy of the same book ('Typog. Antiq.' vol. i. p. 551), in that it wants at the back of the title, "Faultes escaped by y^e printer."

I shall leave it to others better skilled in bibliography than myself to draw their own conclusions from these facts. It is probable, perhaps, that there was so great a demand for these little Reformation books that they were reprinted immediately after their publication, either at home or abroad.

R. H. CAVE.

MAY I be permitted to make a few remarks on Mr. Croft's edition of Sir Thomas Elyot's 'Gouernour,' which was reviewed in the *Athenæum* of March 26th?

Mr. Croft had noticed another celebrated work of Elyot's, 'The Castel of Helth,' and the reviewer complains of the confused and inaccurate account of the various editions it went through. He says:—"The Castel of Helth" was issued in the first instance with an ornamental border, on which the date 1534 was engraved. In subsequent editions this, which was in fact the title, was retained, as was the usual practice, the date of any new impression being sometimes added, sometimes not."

The reviewer is here in error as to the date on the border being retained in every subsequent edition. That which he consulted while he was writing is of a different size from some of those subsequently issued, and therefore the ornamental border which suited one title-page would not have fitted the others. I have now before me a copy of the same edition as that examined by the reviewer. According to the signatures it is in octavo, although in size it resembles a modern duodecimo. The ornamental border, on which 1534 is engraved, measures four inches by two and a half. The letter-press date is 1541.

In another edition, in quarto, now also before me, which bears the same date (1541) in the letter-press title, the border, on which there is no date, measures five inches and a half by three and a half.

It is remarkable that at the time when the 'Castel of Helth' was published there should have been such a demand for it as to call for at least five editions within apparently seven years. I have examined copies of four editions, all dated 1541. They are not mere reprints, but all differ in the titles, the colophons, and the number of leaves. The first edition (1534) I have not seen.

J. D.

Literary Gossip.

As various rumours have been flying about, it may be as well to say that the papers of the late Dean of Westminster are left in charge of three literary executors—Canon Pearson of Windsor, Mr. Theodore Walrond, C.B., of the Civil Service Commission, and Mr. George Grove, editor of *Macmillan's Magazine* and of the 'Dictionary

of Music.' The next number of *Macmillan* will contain an article on Dean Stanley, dealing chiefly with his earlier career, by his cousin, Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare, author of the 'Memorials of a Quiet Life.' It may be added that we have reason to believe that the vacant deanery has not been offered to Dr. Bradley, whose health would probably prevent his accepting it. The Dean of Christchurch has refused it.

Macmillan's Magazine for September will also contain a sketch of Irish life, entitled 'Weeds,' from the pen of the author of 'Hogan, M.P.,' 'Flitters, Tatters,' &c.

A PETITION, signed by several members of Parliament, will be presented to the Trustees of the British Museum at their next meeting requesting that the public be admitted till ten o'clock. It is noteworthy that two of the departments, the Print Room and the Collection of Manuscripts, have hitherto been closed to the public at an early hour. The propriety of opening them also during the time that the other collections are accessible is worthy of the consideration of the Trustees.

MR. T. R. BUCHANAN, who has just been elected for Edinburgh without a contest, is not undistinguished in literature; and if he had not taken to politics he might have made a name for himself as an historical student. He is Fellow and Librarian of All Souls', and is the author not only of a university prize essay, but of a remarkable article on Charles the Great in the 'Dictionary of Christian Biography.' He is besides a great bibliophile; and has lately had privately printed, at his own expense, a sumptuous selection of fac-similes of bookbindings in the All Souls' library, beautifully lithographed by Dr. J. J. Wild.

MR. AUSTIN DOBSON will contribute an article on Angelica Kauffmann to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.'

It seems that a memoir of the late Prof. Hodgson, of Edinburgh, who died about a year ago, is in progress. It will be written by Prof. Meiklejohn, of St. Andrews University, who for a long period was on intimate terms with Dr. Hodgson. A posthumous work of Dr. Hodgson's is to be published shortly. It is styled 'Errors in the Use of English.'

A NEW story, entitled 'Little Ffine,' by Mrs. Macquoid, author of 'Patty,' &c., will shortly be published by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett.

THE second volume of fac-similes of Anglo-Saxon MSS. is now being passed through the press at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, under the direction of Mr. W. B. Sanders. It will contain fac-similes of from fifty to sixty charters, chiefly from the collections at Wells, Exeter, and Westminster. Two of the reproductions of large charters belonging to Westminster will be especially noticeable as showing the capabilities of photo-zincography in dealing with records of very ancient date.

THE fac-similes of the national MSS. of Ireland, edited by Mr. J. T. Gilbert, are also near completion. Part IV. will shortly be issued, containing reproductions of records and State papers relating to the reigns between Henry VIII. and George I.

THE King of Portugal, who took a personal interest in the Congress of the International Literary Association held at Lisbon last year, has conferred marks of distinction upon several of the leading members, amongst whom is Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, an honorary vice-president, who has just received the Cross of a Knight of the Order of Christ.

THE Library Association will hold its sittings during its London meeting, on the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th of next month, in Gray's Inn.

COL. LAURIE, author of 'Our Burmese Wars and Relations with Burma,' published last year, has another work on Burmah in preparation, entitled 'Ashé Pyee, the Superior Country,' showing the importance of Burmah to British enterprise and commerce. The book will be issued by Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co.

An anthology of Irish poetry from the earliest date to the present time, with preliminary essays upon the bards, the street ballad singers, and sketches of individual poets of merit, collected and edited by Mr. Alfred M. Williams, will be published in October by Messrs. J. R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, U.S.

MR. PICKERING will shortly issue a new volume of poems by Mr. Keningale Cook, with the title of 'The Guitar Player, with Sundry Poems.'

MESSRS. NISBET & Co. are preparing for the press a new work by the Rev. James Neil, formerly Incumbent of Christ Church, Jerusalem, author of 'Palestine Repeopled,' &c., to be called 'Palestine Explored.' It will contain the result of his own most recent discoveries touching the manners and customs of the people, and also an account of the recent investigations of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

MR. FRANCIS PARKMAN, the historian, who is making rapid progress with his work on Montcalm, has concluded a visit to this country, where he has been engaged in consulting the colonial documents in the Record Office.

MESSRS. HANSARD'S Monthly List of Parliamentary Papers for July, 1881, comprises 55 Reports and Papers, 33 Bills, and 44 Papers by Command. Among the first interest attaches to a Return showing the Annual Price of Coal from 1820 to 1880; to the Statement showing the Net Revenue and Expenditure of India from 1869-70 to 1879-80; and to the Report from the Select Committee on the Rivers Conservancy and Floods Prevention Bill. Among the Bills the magnitude of the Land Law (Ireland) (Amended) is indicated by its price of five-pence, the usual price of a Bill being either a halfpenny or a penny. Among the Papers by Command we call attention to the Agricultural Statistics of Ireland for the Year 1880; the Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom for each of the last Fifteen Years, from 1866 to 1880, being the twenty-eighth number of this valuable State paper; to the Statistical Abstract for the Colonies and other Possessions of the United Kingdom in each Year from 1865 to 1879; and to the Preliminary Report and Tables of the Population and Houses in England and Wales, and the Tables of the Population

in Scotland, at the Census of April 4th, 1881.

MR. JOHN HOGG has in the press 'Great Movements, and Those who Achieved Them,' by Mr. H. J. Nicoll. This work will treat of eleven "movements," and will contain the first elaborate account of the repeal of the fiscal restrictions on literature and the press—the stamp, advertisement, and newspaper duties. Mr. Hogg also announces 'Girls and their Ways: a Book for and about Girls,' by One who Knows Them, and 'Stories of Young Adventurers,' by Mr. Ascott R. Hope. All these books will have illustrations.

MR. BUNCLE, of Arbroath, is preparing for publication an *édition de luxe* of 'Round about the Round O with its Poets.' This book is illustrative of the town of Arbroath, the Abbey of Aberbrothock, and the neighbouring parishes comprised within the district of the Presbytery of Arbroath. There will be upwards of one hundred and twenty full-page drawings by Mr. John Adam, reproduced in heliogravure by M. Amand Durand, Paris. The letter-press will consist of selections from the works of local poets, past and present, and will be mainly descriptive of the district. The work will be edited by Mr. George Hay, author of the 'History of Arbroath,' who will supply historical, biographical, and topographical notes.

MESSRS. CASSELL & Co. are about to issue an 'Illustrated Universal History,' which has been in preparation for some years past. It will be published in serial form.

THE September number of the *Journal of Education* will contain time-tables of eighteen principal English public schools, and also of a French lycée and a German gymnasium. From these it appears that the hours (including preparation) of secondary schools in England, Germany, and France are in the ratio of four, six, and seven. In this calculation no account is taken of the holidays, which are at least twice as long in England as on the Continent.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"A letter from the Norwegian dramatist Henrik Ibsen, which has been recently published in a Christiania paper, is exciting much attention in Norway. It suggests that the early 'stipendium' allotted by the Government to Ibsen and his brother poet Bjørnson should be increased, on the ground that they both lose greatly by the absence of a copyright convention between Norway and the other European countries, especially Germany. Their plays can be translated and published or represented by any one who chooses, to their evident pecuniary disadvantage. A copyright convention, he says, is not to be thought of, because, Norway being a poor country, it would simply exclude foreign literature altogether, and so put a sad check upon popular enlightenment. But it is only fair, he argues, that he and his brother dramatist, who thus suffer for their country's good, should be in a measure compensated by the said grateful country. Their present subsidy is 400 dollars a year, or nearly 90*l.*, which certainly does not seem princely."

It is a pleasant sign of the amicable rivalry prevailing between the two illustrated American magazines that the September number of *Harper's* will contain a portrait of Dr. J. G. Holland, the editor of *Scribner's*, in connexion with a paper on 'The Thousand Isles,' on one of which his

summer residence is situated. An illustrated paper on 'The English at the Seaside,' by Mr. W. H. Rideing, will be included in the same number.

THE Countess Teresa Leopardi, step-sister to the poet, is preparing a volume of 'Notes Biographiques sur Leopardi et sa Famille,' which will be published in Paris, with a preface by Leopardi's French translator, M. Aulard.

A COMPLETE catalogue of the manuscripts in the Dresden Library is in preparation. The last issued was that of Falkenstein, which appeared in 1839.

PERSIA, it is said, is making considerable progress in the direction of education. Hitherto education in that country has been mostly confined to religious learning; now, however, the nucleus of a university is being formed at Ispahan, colleges being in the course of erection there for the teaching of languages, European as well as Asiatic, and the arts and sciences, mostly under European supervision.

THE editor of the *Jewish World* writes:—"In consequence of the gravity of the anti-Jewish agitation in Southern Russia and the very meagre intelligence which reached the country, the *Jewish World* a couple of months ago specially commissioned a gentleman, a well-known London journalist, to visit the disturbed districts and report on them for the benefit of the readers of the *Jewish World* and the public at large. Several letters have duly appeared and been much commented upon; but to my very great astonishment one weekly journal, called *England*, has, I find, been literally reprinting these letters from its 'special correspondents' not only without acknowledgment, but in every case where the phrase 'readers of the *Jewish World*' appeared in the original altering it to 'readers of *England*,' and in every other way making it appear as if the letters were due to the enterprise of that journal."

THE translation by M. Golenischeff of the most interesting Egyptian hieratic papyri relating romantic adventures in Egypt, Somali, probably in the thirteenth dynasty, will appear shortly. They are as curious as those known as the 'Adventures of Saneh' and the 'Predestined Prince.'

DR. JOHN M. ROSS, of the Edinburgh High School, the editor of the 'Globe Encyclopedia,' is preparing a little work on the history of Scotland.

SCIENCE

The Evolutionist at Large. By Grant Allen (Chatto & Windus.)

SOME time since we were surprised on purchasing a newly established journal to find in it an article on one of the many points which Mr. Darwin, Sir J. Lubbock, Mr. Wallace, and others have of late years raised for discussion and elucidation in reference to the theory of evolution. The surprise experienced was not at the presence of the article, but at the manner in which it was treated. Articles dealing with so-called Darwinism are common enough in scientific journals, but they are conspicuous for the most part for the complacent ignorance displayed by their writers, and the often ludicrous misrepresentations they lay before the "general reader"; hence in great measure, no doubt, the crude and distorted ideas

which the aforesaid reader possesses about the great questions which have almost revolutionized natural history in the last quarter of a century. But here is a writer who induces us to bask with him on Cornish downs while he beguiles us with talk on the strains of insects and on the use they make of them. By the hedge side he discourses pleasantly enough of fruits and berries, not as a botanical professor of the old school would do, but as one who recognizes that all this beauty, all this exuberant variety of form and colour, has a distinct purpose, and that purpose the well-being of the plant. Now it is an insect that has to be attracted to secure the proper formation of the seed, and the lure is spread by coloured petal, pungent perfume, or sweet savour; now it is an insect whose visits are unwelcome, and there is a regular *chevaux de frise* of hairs to repel the intruder. Now it is a bird or a squirrel whose depredations are to be provided against, and the defence is afforded by shades of colour that deceive the eye, or by hard bony shells which give the would-be nutcrackers some amount of trouble before they can secure the sweet kernel. From this point of view the nut with the hardest shell is, as in the schoolboy game, the "conqueror," and has a better chance of perpetuating itself than its thinner-shelled fellow. On the other hand, the squirrel with the strongest teeth obviously has the advantage over his fellows not so well endowed in this particular, and, as in other cases, "the weakest goes to the wall." And as the author further holds us in converse we find we have to unlearn many false notions. Speaking, for instance, of the "sequacious" habit of sheep, which is usually held up to ridicule as proving the utter stupidity of the whole race, the author throws what to most people will be a new light on the matter when he tells us that this habit proves nothing but the retention of the instincts and habits of their progenitors, acquired under widely different circumstances, but which so ingrained as to "survive" in spite of altered circumstances; "for mountain animals," whence our sheep have descended, accustomed to follow a leader, that leader being the bravest and strongest ram of the flock, must necessarily follow him with the most implicit obedience. He alone can see what obstacles come in the way; and each of the succeeding train must watch and imitate the motions of their predecessors. Otherwise, if the flock happens to come to a chasm, running, as they often must, with some speed, any individual which stopped to look and decide for itself before leaping would inevitably be pushed over the edge by those behind it, and so would lose the chance of handing down its cautious and sceptical spirit to any possible descendants. On the other hand, those uninquiring and blindly obedient animals which simply did as they saw others do would both survive themselves and become the parents of future and similar generations. Thus there would be handed down from dam to lamb a general tendency to sequaciousness—a follow-my-leader spirit, which was really the best safeguard for the race against the insubordination still so fatal to Alpine numbers. And now that our sheep have descended to a tame and monotonous existence on the downs of Sussex or the levels of the Midlands the old instinct clings to them still, and speaks out plainly for their mountain origin. There are few things in nature more interesting to notice than these constant sur-

vivals of instinctive habit in altered circumstances. They are to the mental life what rudimentary organs are to the bodily structure; they remind us of an older order of things, just as the abortive legs of the blind-worm show us that he was once a lizard, and the hidden shell of the slug that he was once a snail."

We have quoted this passage as a good illustration of the author's style and method. Both alike are good, but the author is not always careful to state his premises fairly. Without special information, in this case not vouchsafed, the reader might infer that the snail was once a slug who had in course of time enlarged his mansion. In fact, the very attractiveness of these speculations and the ease with which inferences may be drawn should make evolutionists extremely careful, not only as to the bases of their own belief, but extremely clear in their exposition of their starting-points to the less favoured reader. The facts of embryology—the life history of the individual, that is, in its very earliest stages—confirm in a remarkable manner the speculations of the evolutionist, and are made use of to afford indications of previous or ancestral characteristics. This requires to be explained and made clear, else the tendency of such books as the present would be to foster wild profitless speculations rather than safe induction from the known to the unknown. We lay down the book in the hope that we may again meet with a writer who knows so well how to apply the teachings of modern science to commonplace objects.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

MARS, JUPITER, and SATURN are all now conveniently situated for evening observation, even Mars rising a few minutes after 10 o'clock, and the other two planets an hour or a little more before him.

Schäberle's comet (c, 1881) passed its perihelion on Monday last, the 22nd inst., and is now also receding from the earth and becoming fainter, so that when we pass it on to our southern friends it will be a much less conspicuous object than it is at present. The following are the places for to-night and each night next week from the elements and ephemeris computed by Dr. Oppenheim, of Berlin (*Astronomische Nachrichten*, No. 2388), available for midnight at Berlin, or 11^h 6^m at Greenwich:—

Date.	R.A.	N.P.D.
	h. m. s.	
Aug. 27	12 48 18	64 35
" 28	12 59 36	68 2
" 29	13 9 30	71 22
" 30	13 18 35	74 35
" 31	13 26 34	77 35
Sept. 1	13 33 46	80 25
" 2	13 40 7	83 3
" 3	13 45 52	85 30

Its low position in the heavens after dark, setting as it does not long after sunset, renders it not easy of observation, and the difficulty will be augmented towards the end of next week by the increasing moonlight. The comet's nearest approach to the earth took place about the 26th inst., at the distance 0.58 in terms of the earth's mean distance from the sun, or about fifty-three millions of miles.

Mr. Ormond Stone, Director of the Mount Lookout Observatory, Cincinnati, has also calculated a set of elements of this comet, and remarks on the resemblance which they bear to those which have been computed for the great comet of 1337, which, first seen in China in the month of May that year, was observed in Europe from the beginning of June until the middle of August, and was believed by the historian Buonfiglio to have announced by its coming the death of Frederic II.,

King of Sicily, which took place soon after its first appearance. Of course the uncertainty with regard to the elements of the latter will make it very difficult ever to be able to conclude with any confidence that that comet is identical with our present visitor.

Mr. Ellery communicates to No. 2388 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* a continuation of his observations of comet b, 1881, which he followed at Melbourne until the morning of the 13th of June, after which it had passed too far to the north to be visible in that latitude. And the preceding number contains a letter from Mr. Tebbutt (in which we are sorry to notice that he speaks of his present feeble state of health) giving the details of his discovery of that comet, which it will be remembered took place three days before it was first seen by Dr. Gould at Cordoba. He says that whilst scanning the western sky on the evening of the 22nd of May with the naked eye, he detected a hazy-looking object just below the constellation Columba, which, from his familiarity with that part of the heavens, he regarded as new. "On examining it with a small marine telescope, I found it really to consist of three objects, namely, two stars of the 4th and 5th magnitude, afterwards identified as γ^1 and γ^2 Caeli, and the head of a comet. I could not detect any trace of a tail with the unassisted eye; but on the 25th the tail was found to be about two degrees in length. On the 23rd I sent notice of the discovery to the Sydney Observatory, and also telegraphed to Mr. Ellery at Melbourne."

The *American Journal of Science* for the present month contains an interesting "Note" by Prof. Henry Draper, of New York, on his experiments in photographing the spectrum of Tebbutt's comet. He had been for some time anxious to obtain some good photographs of a cometary spectrum, because, in examining those of the spectrum of the voltaic arc, a strong band or group of lines was found above H (in the extreme violet part of the spectrum); and supposing that the incandescent vapour of a carbon compound exists in comets, this band might be photographed in their spectra. Interposing a direct vision prism between the sensitive plate and the object-glass, a photograph of the spectrum of this comet was obtained after an exposure of 83 minutes, exhibiting those of the nucleus, coma, and part of the tail; but the banded spectrum of the coma was to a great extent overpowered by the continuous spectrum of the nucleus. Prof. Draper afterwards applied the two-prism spectroscopic method used for stellar spectrum photography, thinking that although the diminution of light would be serious after passing not only through the slit, but also through two prisms and two object-glasses, yet the advantage of having a juxtaposed comparison spectrum made the attempt desirable, and moreover the continuous spectrum being more weakened than the banded by the increased dispersion, the latter would become more distinct. In this way three photographs of the comet's spectrum were obtained with exposures of 180, 196, and 228 minutes respectively (taking care to stop the exposures before dawn to avoid superposition of the daylight spectrum over that of the comet), and with a comparison spectrum on each. It is, of course, not possible for him yet to give the full interpretation of his results, but "the most striking feature is a heavy band above H which is divisible into lines, and in addition two faint bands, one between G and h, and another between h and H." Thus the hypothesis is strengthened of the presence of carbon in comets; but "a series of comparisons will be necessary, and it is not improbable that a part of the spectrum may be due to other elements." Prof. C. A. Young, of Princeton, New Jersey, also communicates a paper on spectroscopic observations of this comet, of which the following appear to be the principal results: 1. The spectrum of the nucleus was found to be for the most part simply continuous; but on several

occasions it showed distinct bands, coinciding with those of the spectrum of the coma. 2. The spectrum of one of the jets which issued from the nucleus was isolated on June 29th and found to be continuous; this is probably, indeed, usually the case, but it is seldom possible to separate the spectrum of a jet from that of the nucleus sufficiently to be perfectly sure. 3. The spectrum of the tail appears to be a continuous spectrum overlaid by a banded spectrum, the same as that of the coma. 4. The spectrum of the coma shows only three bright bands, with a faint continuous spectrum connecting them. 5. All the comparisons made concurred in showing a close, and, so far as the dispersive power employed could decide, an exact, agreement between the spectrum of the comet and that of the Bunsen flame.

Science Gossip.

A PROSPECTUS of the Normal School of Science and of the Royal School of Mines, South Kensington, and Jermyn Street, has been placed in our hands. We see that numerous changes are contemplated, and the new subjects astronomy and agriculture are to be taught. Mineralogy is classed with geology, and will, we are told, be taught by the professor of geology; Mr. W. W. Smyth is left alone in Jermyn Street, his only subject being mining. This marks another step in the gradual absorption by South Kensington of the unfortunate School of Mines.

THE report of the Government chinchona plantations in Southern India shows that there are now more than 4,500,000 trees planted. The bark produced not only supplies the medical depôts of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, but gives a surplus of about 3,000 lb. for sale to the public. The report evidences the great progress made by chinchona in Southern India since it was first introduced twenty years ago.

THE Minister of Public Works in France has forwarded a copy of 'Statistique de l'Industrie Minérale et des Appareils à Vapeur en France et en Algérie' for 1879. Although the production of coal in France reached only 16,576,901 tons in that year, while the production of coal in the United Kingdom was 134,008,228 tons, and reached 146,818,622 tons in 1880, and the production of other minerals was in France comparatively small, yet the book published is a much larger and handsomer one than our own 'Mineral Statistics,' and it is accompanied by maps and diagrams which add greatly to its value. These returns are for the year 1879, whereas our minerals returns for 1880 are printed, and will be, we understand, in the hands of the public in a few days.

M. E. CHAPPUIS gives in the *Bulletin de la Société Chimique de Paris* an interesting paper on the 'Action of Ozone on the Germs contained in Air.' By an extensive series of experiments he shows that ozone has the property of destroying germs capable of establishing fermentation, of producing putrefaction, or developing mouldiness.

M. F. KUHLMANN, the son of the distinguished chemist, is, we learn with regret, dead. The son promised to be a worthy successor of his illustrious father.

PROF. BUNSEN received his doctor's diploma from the University of Göttingen on the 17th of October fifty years since. On the return of that day he will celebrate his jubilee.

M. JAMIN has made a considerable advance in the arrangement of his electrical candle. He encloses his carbon loop in a carefully closed vessel containing air. The electric action at first produces the combination of the oxygen and nitrogen of the atmosphere, and the usual coloured vapours are seen; these are soon destroyed by the oxygen combining with the carbon, nitrogen and carbonic oxide alone re-

maining in the glass globe. The phosphorescent are then becomes quite fixed, giving light of a greenish-blue tint. Each candle by this arrangement lasts 160 hours.

PROF. OGDEN N. ROOD, of Columbia College, communicates to the *American Journal of Science* for August 'A Method of Obtaining and Measuring very high Vacua with a Modified Form of Sprengel's Pump.' Prof. Rood states that he has succeeded in obtaining with his apparatus vacua as high as $\frac{1}{1000}$ without finding the limit of its action; the highest vacuum reached by Mr. Crookes being stated at $\frac{1}{10000}$.

FINE ARTS

YORKSHIRE FINE-ART and INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION, YORK.—NOW OPEN, the SUMMER EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS, and the Prince of Wales's magnificent Collection of INDIAN PRESENTS.—Admission, 1s.; Excursionists, 6d.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM,' 'CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM,' and 'MOSES before PHARAOH,' each 33 by 22 feet, with 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'Soldiers of the Cross,' 'A Day Dream,' 'Rainbow Landscape' (Leitch Curzon, Scotland), &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily, Ten to SIX.—1s.

Peruvian Antiquities: the Necropolis of Ancon in Peru. A Series of Illustrations of the Civilization and Industry of the Empire of the Incas. By W. Reiss and A. Stübel. Part I. (Asher & Co.)

THE part before us may be described as a portfolio of loose sheets, of nearly half imperial dimensions, and contains ten plates accompanied by a descriptive text. The work will comprise ten parts, and be completed within two years. Two editions, one in German, the other in English, are to appear simultaneously. The illustrations are "reproduced in chromos directly from the water-colour drawings taken from the originals," and are beautiful works of art, scarcely to be excelled. No cost has been spared in their execution. The representations of woven fabrics in particular are so truthfully drawn that the eye is deceived, and we are almost tempted to try to lift them from the paper with the fingers.

The authors propose to illustrate Inca civilization, so far as regards the coast people, from their sepulchral relics, as Squier undertook to attain the same end from ruined buildings throughout the country in his very interesting 'Incidents of Travel and Exploration of the Land of the Incas,' published in 1877.

In the prospectus they remark: "Apart from the ruins of buildings, often carried out on a colossal scale, the contents of piously furnished graves, abounding in objects of art and industry, best enable us to form a relatively complete picture of a culture with such incredible rapidity destroyed by the Spanish invaders." Not only was the progress of Inca civilization arrested, and the empire itself speedily annihilated, by this baneful invasion, but, in the words of Prescott, "the hand of the conquerors fell heavily on the venerable monuments, and in their blind and superstitious search for hidden treasure they caused infinitely more ruin than time or the earthquake."

The systematic and carefully directed researches of Messrs. Reiss and Stübel in the necropolis of Ancon afford us an insight into the actual social condition, "artistic skill, and colour-sense" of the race inhabiting the sandy coast-line, probably not long before Pizarro made his appearance, indigent though they were when compared with the Incas of the elevated frigid plateau

lying between the western Cordilleras and the Andes, or with the skilful workers in precious metals, the Chimus, who dwelt in the far north of Peru.

As the authors do not venture to assign a date to the grave relics, we may not be far wrong in supposing them to have belonged to a population settled on the shifting sand plain of the locality towards the close of the Inca dynasty. This settlement is about forty-three miles north of Lima, and although the barren and stony sands presented then, as they still do, a most uninviting and repulsive aspect, they were no doubt preferable to that rainless, yet moist, unhealthy, earthquaking spot which was selected by the Spanish leader for the site of his capital.

The existence of this necropolis was accidentally discovered during the construction of the railway which is carried across its southern edge. The unearthing of a few graves at that time excited the cupidity of the people, who expected to meet with gold and silver, and the result was a good deal of indiscriminate digging, and, happily for the cause of science, nothing to gratify their passion. Deporable ravages have been committed in Europe among prehistoric monuments by men whose minds were set upon treasure-seeking. The Roman invaders of Gaul and Britain were guilty of these practices, as indeed invaders at all periods of the world's history have been. It is cheering, however, to turn from these barbarous acts to the scientific researches of Messrs. Reiss and Stübel. They tell us that thousands of graves occupy the arid waste of Ancon, and that this great number, and the abundance of potsherds and other remains of human industry, point to a protracted residence here.

We know very little of the constituent elements of the once vast Inca empire. It will only be by means of these and future careful explorations that its history will be elucidated, and that the question will be solved whether the relics before us belonged to an inferior, subjugated, and therefore ward dependent race, or to the lineal descendants of that powerful and warlike people whose birthplace was the sacred islands of Lake Titicaca, and who spread themselves over the land. At first sight there seems to be a wide gulf between the mountain dwellers and these in the Bay of Ancon with regard to arts and industry. The difference may be more imaginary than real, and in some measure due to the physical conditions of the regions in which they lived. The former have left behind them great fortresses, temples, palaces, and burial towers of stone, hewn and put together with astonishing skill, because material adapted for the works was at hand; the latter have left nothing but low crumbling wall enclosing the necropolis vestiges of small houses, and sand graves. At the same time there are some points of resemblance as regards burial custom which imply a family likeness. Their dead were interred in the same squatting posture the head resting on the knees, the arms clasping the legs, and enveloped after the same fashion in wrappings of various colours and designs, with utensils of graceful patterns, and other articles once precious in life, placed around. Other points of

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A Guide King's Lil Keary, M handbooks British M towards d ing the co and are t the instit must be c sitor. Mr in admirab executed e mented. T notice of th recommenda

semblance might be mentioned. A side view of such a "mummy" (?) and a front and back view of another with its funeral accompaniments are depicted in the work under notice. In both instances a false head, made with a painted pillow and fixed over the head of the deceased, is shown. We are inclined to think that the wooden head which Squier found at the feet of a desiccated body in a stone heap near Lima, and which he imagined to have been a kind of idol or mask, had served a similar purpose and fallen from its place. It is not improbable that in each of these cases the false head was connected with the religious belief of the deceased. The illustrations representing the wrappings and short tunics or shirts, in plates 13, 15, 36, 48, are beyond all praise.

The remaining plates illustrate a reed-grass work-basket, and its contents of richly coloured spindles, &c.; children's clay dolls; and fine earthenware vases. These last articles exhibit very little variety of form, but are variously decorated. They are spherical, have a short widening neck, and are mostly furnished with two handles.

We would point out what appears to be an incorrect translation from the German text. In the last paragraph descriptive of Plate 13, the word "mummy" is used for the enveloping cerements, and not for the dried corpse, and the passage does not therefore convey the intended meaning: "Within the mummy, in cerements illustrated further on, was found the body of an adult," &c.

As we have remarked above, more materials than we now possess are required to elucidate the history of the land of the Incas. But there is a further question which must not be lost sight of and will need solution. Monuments are found on the peninsula of Sillustani, on Lake Umayo, four leagues from Lake Titicaca, and at Acora, near Puno, which are unlike any others in Peru. They consist of circles, semi-circles, squares, and cromlechs of rough upright stones, resembling European prehistoric monuments. Are these the rude architectural works of the forefathers of those who issued forth from their sacred islands in the mountain lakes, conquering and to conquer, and who finally established the great Inca empire? or are they the works of an older people? We lean towards the latter view, but this is neither the time nor the place to discuss the question. It will be for other travellers and explorers in Peru, as erudite, observant, and skilful with the brush as Messrs. Squier, Reiss, and Stübel, to help us to arrive at a sound conclusion.

A Guide to the Italian Medals exhibited in the King's Library, British Museum. By C. F. Keary, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)—By issuing handbooks like the above the Trustees of the British Museum are taking the right course towards diffusing accurate information respecting the contents of the various departments, and are thus in the best sense popularizing the institution. In the present instance they must be congratulated on the choice of an expositor. Mr. Keary's descriptive catalogue gives in admirable form notices both of the artists who executed the medals and the persons represented. The list is preceded by an introductory notice of the rise and progress of the art, showing commendable research and knowledge of its

history and development, and also a capacity for presenting the information in such manner as to lead others to become interested in the subject, which is, of course, the object aimed at by the Trustees. For cultivating a taste for really fine art there can be no better examples than are to be found in a selection of Greek or Italian medals. Commemorating some important event or distinguished personage, the artist started with a stimulating motive, and the space in which he had to embody his ideas being extremely limited, the highest degree of concentration and perfection of workmanship were imperatively necessary. Hence the charm and continually recurring pleasure to be derived from a fine medal. They are also more readily obtainable than specimens of ancient art in other materials; or, at least, if not the originals, copies in electrotype which are faithful fac-similes, and, though never quite possessing the beauty of the models, give the form and colour without any serious drawback in the material, such, for instance, as is so depressing in a plaster cast of a marble statue. It might, perhaps, have been stated in the 'Guide' that electrotype copies of the medals in the national collection are to be obtained at the British Museum. While testifying to the admirable manner in which the literary portion of the handbook has been carried out, we are bound to state the illustrations, in their execution, are, from almost every point of view, erroneous, and seriously detract from the value of the publication. The autotype process employed is good, perhaps not the best; for impressions printed direct from steel or copper plates, which may be obtained by photography, are necessarily more durable. But to take the negatives from plaster casts instead of from the medals themselves is deliberately to sacrifice one of their finest qualities—it is presenting the rose without its aroma. Of all the errors of the present day none is more curious than the notion that the great artists of the past were incapable of best judging their material, with the necessary corollary that modern taste is able to set forth their work in an improved manner. When Vittore Pisano designed a medal he intended that it should be cast in metal; the modelling and scheme of treatment were calculated and carried out with a view to such material. Therefore, to photograph from a plaster cast of such medal is neither more nor less than to eliminate the poetic atmosphere in which a great master has enveloped his conception, and with no gain, but an absolute weakening of the presentment from every technical point of view—the object being, of course, to impart a quality of "sharpness" which we choose to consider paramount, but which Italian artists subordinated to other and infinitely higher qualities. It is this straining after sharpness which is at the root of the poverty of such a large amount of modern art. Again, the colour of the pigment used in the illustrations is unfortunate. Instead of the cold, opaque, iron-grey, a bronze tint, matching the originals, should have been employed. Of the seven plates only two give the medals the size of the originals, and this diminution of size involves a very serious loss of effect in works of art so small as medals, and which, moreover, can easily be represented their proper size, and as the artist intended they should appear. Seeing how valuable the 'Guide' might be made, it is to be hoped that the present illustrations may be set aside and a fresh series substituted, doing justice to these marvellous creations of genius, and also more in harmony with the higher artistic demands of the present day.

THE CONGRESS OF THE BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

WITH all the pleasant accompaniments of fine weather and a good attendance, the Congress of the British Archeological Association commenced

its labours on Monday last, August 22nd, this being the thirty-eighth of such gatherings. There being no room of sufficient size to receive the party, the assembly to listen to the inaugural address of the President took place in the great hall of Malvern College, the building having been placed at the disposal of the meeting by the authorities.

The President for the Congress and for the year is Lord Alwyne Compton, D.D., the Dean of Worcester, and he took for the theme of his address the present condition of our old churches and other buildings in comparison with what it was at the commencement of this century. While we had pleasure in the examination of those which may still remain unrestored, showing us as they do original work in a state of decay, yet we must remember that these buildings are, for the most part, devoted to the highest of uses, and must be kept in sufficient repair. His former inaugural address, delivered before the sister society, the Royal Archeological Institute, at Northampton, a few years ago, had dealt with the vain idea that our old churches may not be repaired at all. He would now proceed to show the true lines on which such work should proceed. He instanced the recent works at Worcester Cathedral, and although some objectors had complained that it had been once restored, a remark which appeared to elicit a response from those present, yet indeed the work had been done with care and thought. Old and decayed stones, themselves in many cases the restorations of recent years, had been thoroughly removed and sounder ones substituted. While something had to be supplied by imagination, all attention had been given to harmonizing the new work with the old.

The address, which was listened to with the attention which its subject-matter so well deserved, was brought to a conclusion by the remark that the mere copying of old work in modern practice was in itself not altogether satisfactory, since it would never produce anything new architecturally and was not in harmony with the practice of former days. The party then proceeded to the Priory Church, one of the most remarkable of the many fine ecclesiastical buildings of the county, and which from its design and form harmonizes admirably with the background of rugged hills. In this respect the old church differs obviously from many of the modern white houses which stand out in such painful contrast to the grand scenery surrounding them, and give an unpleasant impression to many a stranger visiting Malvern for the first time. The church is a large cruciform structure, having an Early Norman nave, the whole of the remainder of the building, except the fragment of the crypt of the eastern lady chapel, which is Semi-Norman, being in the Perpendicular style, having been rebuilt in the middle and towards the close of the fifteenth century. The windows are filled with what has been magnificent stained glass, now in a mutilated condition, although great care has been taken to preserve every fragment. Many of the subjects are not apparent, from some of the portions being broken and others repaired with fragments which do not fit from elsewhere.

The party being assembled within the church, a paper was read by Mr. W. J. Hopkins, in which the history of the church was traced from the earliest times to which vague tradition or meagre historical reference assign the first foundation. In more recent times we have the record of the foundation of the present structure, about 1083, by Alwin, the first superior. The building then erected had an eastern apse, around which the aisle of the chancel was extended; and it is satisfactory to know that some traces of this were found during the recent repair of the church by Sir Gilbert Scott. Proceeding to describe the "Perpendicular" changes of later times, he called attention to the fact that the seven altars of the east end had been dedicated in the year 1460, a date which deter-

mined the time of the completion of the east end of the building as we now see it. Prior to the perambulation of the church by the party, the vicar called upon Mr. E. P. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., one of the honorary secretaries of the Society, to speak with respect to the architecture. Mr. Brock proceeded to point out the striking analogy between the Norman part of the church here and that of similar date at Gloucester, some of the mouldings being identical.

The Perpendicular work of the tower of 1460 agrees in like manner with that of Gloucester, also of the same date. After a fitting allusion to the discovery by the late Mr. A. Way, F.S.A., of the legend of St. Werstan from the illustrations in the painted glass, apparently the only reference to his life now extant, except the brief record of his martyrdom in Leland's 'Notes,' the speaker referred to the notice recorded in the Worcester annals of the consecration of the church in 1239, together with the neighbouring churches of Winchcombe, Alcester, Gloucester, and Pershore; while there appears to be no evidence that any rebuilding, either here or at any of the other buildings named, took place exactly at this date. He considered the consecration not as in any way the result of any structural alteration in these buildings, as so many writers, misled by the notice, have been led to suppose, but as due to the enactment of the constitutions of the Legate Otho in 1237. The first of these states that many churches, including cathedrals of old date, had never yet been consecrated with the oil of sanctification, and it was decreed that all such churches were to be consecrated within two years under pain of interdict. We appear bound to believe the truth of the words used by Otho, although it reveals the anomaly that many churches had remained unconsecrated for a long period of time. Matthew Paris expressly records that several churches were consecrated in obedience to these decrees.

The party was then conducted, in several groups, around the church, and the stained glass, the figures of Prince Arthur in the north window, that of Sir R. Bray, the celebrated encaustic tiles used as wall decorations, and the various other curious relics of the building, all came in for their share of notice and observation. In the churchyard is the well-preserved shaft of a churchyard cross, and to the west of the church is the priory gateway, now the only relic of the conventual buildings. The parapet of the north side of this gateway is lined externally with ornamental tiles as in the church—probably the only example remaining in the kingdom of such a system of ancient decoration.

The promise of fair weather did not hold good on Tuesday, for heavy rain fell during the night. This did not, however, prevent a large party from starting at the appointed hour to fulfil the second day's programme. A special train took the visitors to Ripple, and thence by carriages to the pretty village where the first halt was made. A fine cross has existed in the midst of the village, of which the shaft in one stone and the base remain. A large-sized pair of stocks still exist beside the cross, although this antiquated instrument of punishment is in a dilapidated condition. The church of Ripple is fine, having a central tower, transepts, a nave with side aisles, and a chancel, the last being of excellent thirteenth century architecture, and the remainder of rather earlier date; the upper portion of the tower is, however, comparatively modern.

The vicar, in welcoming the assembly, described briefly all that is known of the history of the church and of a range of stalls, puzzling in respect to the history of the building, since there is no record of a monastic establishment here in the fifteenth century. The explanation was offered that they had been brought from elsewhere—probably from Worcester Cathedral. A handsome thurible, discovered not long since buried near the east end of the church, was exhibited and commented upon.

The rain now descended with great violence, and the archaeologists were glad to be welcomed within the sheltering walls of the ancient church at Bredon, the next halting-place, by the vicar. After he had given information with respect to the history of the building, Mr. Loftus Brock discoursed at length upon its architecture and many features of ecclesiastical interest. The building is a fine example of late Transitional Norman work, there being four doorways in this style, and much of the nave. The side chapels, north and south, are of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the chancel and tower being of early fourteenth century work. The tower has a lofty spire, which had been seen for a long distance by the party. The well-known effigy of two hands holding a heart, supposed to record a heart burial, is in this church, as is also that of the Crucifixion, shown below the busts of a lady and her husband, the stem of the cross being the ragged staff of the Beauchamps, who had possessions in the parish. The Great Barn was also visited, and Mr. Brock deprecated the popular belief that this and kindred buildings were tithe barns. They are found for the most part at abbey granges, or where the manors, as at Bredon, belonged to ecclesiastics. These were good farmers, and were more provident than their lay neighbours in the erection of such good provision for safe storage.

The carefully restored church of Overbury was next visited, and here the party was welcomed by the vicar and the squire of the parish. The nave has an arcade of low Norman arches on each side, and the original clearstory windows, the latter being now within the church and beneath the roofs of later date, the side aisles having been rebuilt and widened. The church is a beautiful example of early thirteenth century architecture, and is vaulted in a very effective manner. The ancient font attracted deserved attention from its quaintly carved figures and foliage. This is of very early Norman date, if not earlier. It stands on a shaft of fifteenth century date and a base of the twelfth century. The weather having now cleared, the remainder of the journey to Tewkesbury was accomplished in comfort, and a lengthened visit to the partially restored abbey church was made. The party proceeded to the chancel, where a graphic description of the building, prepared by the vicar, was read. The party then proceeded to inspect the beautiful monuments. The contemplated visits to the site of the battle of Tewkesbury and "Queen Margaret's Camp" had to be given up, owing to the state of the fields after the storm, as had that to the remarkable earthwork on Bredon Hill at an earlier part of the day.

A special train carried the party back to Great Malvern, where they reassembled in the Council Chamber of Malvern College for the evening meeting. Here they were reinforced by a large number of ladies and gentlemen from the locality, and Mr. J. Tom Burgess, F.S.A., described the series of earthworks that exist along the Malvern hills and on several others in the locality. Almost all these have features in common with each other, and the whole have therefore to be considered as a system of defence of the district, the Severn being doubtless a tribal boundary. The fine earthwork known as the Herefordshire Beacon was described in detail, and the results of excavations were noted. In these latter only Romano-British pottery was met with; a great number of bones, &c., were found, sufficient to justify the belief that these strongholds, originally of ancient British formation, were held by later races. An animated discussion ensued, in which several speakers took part. The second paper was on the ancient stained glass in Great Malvern priory church, and was read by Mr. James Nott. It contained references to the subjects recorded in the windows and to the beauty of the workmanship. In the discussion which ensued, Mr. W. H. Cope

described the process of painting, and Mr. Loftus Brock spoke of the importance of the custodians of our churches attending to the lead-work of such glass pictures, to prevent their destruction by decay.

THE ROMAN VILLA AT MORTON.

St. Wilfrids, Brading, I.W., August 15, 1881.

Will you kindly insert in the *Athenæum* this and the accompanying copy of a letter which my esteemed friend Mr. C. Roach Smith wrote to me last week, containing a few words upon the Roman villa at Morton, Isle of Wight, under the belief that, as one of the committee of management and the original discoverer of the villa, I should have been present at the meeting of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society at Morton on the 11th of this month, when I should have had the pleasure of reading Mr. C. Roach Smith's letter before the members. But although living close by, I unfortunately knew nothing definite of the day or hour of the meeting, having had no notification or communication of any kind given to me on the subject. Under these circumstances, and my unintentional absence from the meeting, I am anxious that the opinion of so eminent an archaeologist should not be lost to those who will appreciate it, and I therefore forward it to you for insertion in your paper.

JOHN THORP.

Stroud, August 8, 1881.

My dear Captain Thorp.—Although I cannot conveniently be with you, I should like to make a few remarks on the Morton villa in addition to what I have printed in the 'Collectanea Antiqua,' in case you may have an opportunity to read them to the meeting and may care to do so. I find that some persons consider that the villa bears a military character. I do not share in that view, for these among other reasons: no feature whatever bears any resemblance to military constructions. But probably it was only intended to mean that the villa was the residence of a military officer. This, I conceive, supposes a military establishment somewhere near. Of such there is no vestige in any part of the island.

After the conquests of Vespasian under Claudius the south of Britain seems to have quietly submitted to the Roman rule; and thus we have no instance in any remains extant of a permanent garrison. There are *castra* (vestiges) at Bittern on the Itchen and at Porchester, but they are probably of comparatively late date, and from their peculiar situations are more significant of defence against foreign invasion than against internal risings or rebellion. All the *castra* to the eastward, from Pevensey to Reculver, and to Banchester on the Norfolk coast, are of late date. Their origin is well known; they were built to protect the province from invasion by the Saxons.

The entire absence of fixed military establishments or walled *castra* in the south of Britain is conclusive evidence of the pacific state of that part of the province. The important inscription discovered at Chichester, and preserved at Goodwood, affords testimony of this, in showing that a British chief, or *rex*, as he is termed, held the high office of a Roman Legate.

In comparing the extensive villas of Bignor, Abbot's Arm, Apethorpe, and others with that of Morton, it is obvious that the last-named is inferior in extent as yet laid open; and compared with Bignor,* Brandenham, Thruxton, &c., its embellishments are artistically inferior. That in no way lessens its interest; it must still have been an important building, and we naturally speculate on its history and object.

The great incentive to the conquest and retention of Britain, at enormous cost in men and money, was its wealth in mines, corn, cattle, sheep, and other products, the mines especially. The entire province became tributary. The securing of the tributaries necessitated, as a matter of course, imperial depositories, and these, I submit, are represented by the remains of the extensive buildings such as those referred to. Morton included, many of them covering acres of ground, and revealing not only spacious dwelling apartments, but all the accessories needed for storing agricultural products—granaries, stables, barns, sheds, and the various appendages such as are common to large farms.

In the long apartments of the Morton villa, with the well at one end and the dwelling-room at the other, I recognize these indispensable adjuncts and the bailiff's or steward's residence.

* Bignor should never be named without mention of Mr. Tupper's liberality in keeping it up at his own cost and risk.

A few words on the pictorial floorings. Most of the subjects are common, and all are artistically inferior to many in this country—far inferior to many in France, Germany, and Italy. Seldom have they reference to the locality or to the owner, but were selected in accordance with the taste, the skill, or the means of the artist or *tessellarius*. From the mixed and incongruous character of the subjects, the artists seem to have been allowed to exercise their own judgment and fancy very freely. Occasionally they inserted inscriptions relating to the subjects or to the place. In a villa at Lillebonne of superior order the artist has recorded his own name, birth, and parentage.

One of the compositions of the Morton pavements of a very unusual kind, and rather obscure as to its meaning. It must, of course, be accepted as a caricature, but a caricature of what? I think of the dog-headed god Anubis. The Egyptian myths had been received at Rome at a comparatively early date, and they soon penetrated Gaul and Britain. Coins of Postumus show that he selected Serapis as his companion or *Comes*.*

A unique coin of the younger Tetricus in my possession has the figure of Anubis in a temple. An inscription records a temple of Serapis at York. While throughout France are preserved dedications to this deity, and also to Isis. The quasi-religious character of the compositions I think is implied by the small temple or *sacellum* above the figure. If the figure be a caricature, as I suggest, I cannot conceive what else it can be a caricature of. You are aware of the important part Anubis played in the mythology of the Emperor Julian.

Hoping the excavations will soon be resumed, and wishing you and your colleagues continued success, Believe me, dear Captain Thorp,

Yours sincerely,
C. ROACH SMITH.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE fifteenth annual excursion of the Yorkshire Archaeological Association has been fixed for Monday next. The places to be visited are the ruins of Helmsley Castle and the terrace and abbey of Rievaulx. Both castle and abbey were founded early in the twelfth century; they are now possessed by Lord Feversham. Mr. J. I. Clark will supply a paper on the history of the castle, and Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite will explain and illustrate the architectural features of the abbey.

THE appointment of Mr. Millais as a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, in place of the Dean Stanley, is undoubtedly fortunate. It is peculiarly fitted for such a post.

THE Queen has commissioned Miss Chaplin, whose models of animals in terra-cotta have attracted favourable attention both from artists and the public, to execute a portrait of one of the collies. Miss Chaplin had the honour of submitting some sketches in clay to the Queen at Osborne last week, from which Her Majesty selected two, which are to be carried out by Miss Chaplin from the dog Flora at Buckingham Palace.

THE death is announced of M. Caillé, a French sculptor, who obtained medals in the *Salons* of 1870, and 1874, and at the Exposition Universelle of 1878.

SEVERAL of the *salles* of the Louvre have been arranged in consequence of the arrival of additional pieces of sculpture. The Salle de Conjon has received a medallion in stone, one of the series recently brought from the Mausoleum de Montal, and lately described and represented in *L'Art*. In the Salle de Michelangelo two figures have been removed, and the places are occupied by 'Apollo vanquishing the Serpent' and 'Hercules slaying the Hydra', figures in bronze which were formerly in the park of St. Cloud. The fine bas-relief of Minerva on horseback has been, to its manifest advantage, put in a good light, and its proper site is allotted to a recent legacy, a *Christ* bewailed by two angels, a North German production of a very noble character in the school of Donatello. The superb cir-

cule is included in the Morton collection. See *THE ATHENÆUM* COMITTEE AVG. Figure of Serapis. See 'Collectio Antiqua,' vol. v.

cular panel of 'The Virgin and Infant Christ,' of terra-cotta, painted, silvered, and gilded, by an unrecognized master, which was bought in the beginning of this year, and which we saw lately in the gallery containing fine German tapestries, is now advantageously placed. This work alone will reward a visit to the Louvre. Near these examples may be seen a frieze of ornament sculptured by Mino da Fiesole, removed from one of the galleries of antiquities; likewise an Italian work of the sixteenth century, representing 'Romulus, Remus, and the Wolf.' The head of a young man, sculptured in marble by a French artist of the sixteenth century, a charming work, has been brought into the Salle de Michel Colomb.

THE Berlin collection of plaster casts of the works of art found at Olympia is to be reopened in October next, when all the fragments lately found will be introduced. The fifth volume of 'Die Ausgrabungen zu Olympia' will be published at the same time. It is also proposed to publish a plan of the locality on the scale of 1:1,500, and a map of the neighbourhood on the scale of 1:12,500. A large collection of engravings, filling six volumes, is in contemplation.

THE well-known Russian artist Prof. Aivazovsky is completing four large paintings, which will be placed in the forthcoming Russian National Exhibition at Moscow.

THE prospectus of the Fourteenth Annual Exhibition of the Simla Fine-Arts Society, to be opened on the 17th of next month, has been issued. The exhibition will include painting, drawing, etching, sculpture, and modelling for sculpture, and, save where otherwise specified, there is no restriction as to subject or style of treatment. The secretaries are Capt. Cole, Industrial Arts Section, and Col. F. C. Maisey, Fine Arts Section.

IN the Cathedral of Ulm a fresco covering an entire wall has been newly discovered. It is a representation of the Last Judgment.

MUSIC

NEW ORGAN MUSIC.

ORIGINAL works of the first order of merit for the so-called "king of instruments" are comparatively so few in number that a reasonable excuse may be pleaded for the arrangements and transcriptions which abound. Of the great masters, Bach, Handel, and Mendelssohn have alone bestowed serious attention on the organ, and it is impossible to continue ringing the changes on these composers for an indefinite period. Of late years an impetus has been given to organ composition alike in Germany, France, and England, the style adopted by our own musicians being a happy medium between the gravity of the German school and the frivolity of the French. Among new publications at present to hand, precedence must be given to *The Organist's Quarterly Journal*, Parts 49, 50, and 51, Vol. VII. (Novello, Ewer & Co.). This work, commenced more than twelve years ago under the editorship of Dr. Spark, of Leeds, evidently filled a void, since it has maintained its ground for so long a time. The forty-ninth part contains two pieces of considerable length. The first is a Toccata in D, by Reinhold Succo, of Berlin, vigorous, but rather dry and monotonous; the other is a Passacaglia, by George Hepworth. The theme or *basso ostinato* is by Zelter, and there are a dozen variations, well written but not particularly interesting. In Part 50 the principal item consists of a Prelude and Fugue in C minor, by W. Creser, Mus. Doc., organist of the parish church, Leeds. The fugue is based on a stirring and effective subject, and is well worked out except near the close, where a sense of tameness and exhaustion is apparent. There are smaller pieces by J. M. Smieton, G. Hepworth, G. Gardner, J. Bryant, and O. Brooksbank. Part 51 commences with

a lengthy Fugue of moderate interest by Reinhold Succo, to which succeeds a Minuet in the ordinary form, with two trios, by J. S. Pye. This is pleasing and by no means wanting in dignity. The remaining pieces are two short and easy Preludes by C. J. Frost, an Andante tranquillo by W. Owen Jones, and a Romanza by H. Houseley.

English Organ Music. Vol. II. No. 5. (Reeves).—This is also a quarterly publication, similar to that we have just noticed. The contents of the present number are not of great value. They consist of a bright but commonplace March by E. H. Birch, in which the sequence of keys is decidedly odd; and smaller pieces by G. J. Robertson, J. L. Gregory, W. J. Lancaster, and W. Pinney.

Suite in E Major. By Émile Bernard. (Novello, Ewer & Co.).—This work, by a composer whose name is unfamiliar to us, is in three movements. The first, an *andante* in rondo form, is the least elaborate but the most pleasing. Then follows a *scherzo caprice* (sic), in three-four and five-four time, spun out to a considerable length and scarcely suitable to the instrument. The *finale* is a so-called fugue, based upon a taking subject, and on the whole an effective movement, though the amount of contrapuntal ingenuity exhibited is not very great. On the whole, however, M. Bernard's suite creates a favourable impression, as being more thoughtful, earnest work than we are accustomed to receive from French organ composers.

Organ Pieces in Various Styles. By F. E. Gladstone, Mus. Doc. (Weekes & Co.).—The contents of this volume consist of pieces in various styles, including three fugues, a funeral march, a lengthy postlude, *allegro con spirito*, and numerous smaller items. Dr. Gladstone writes like a sound musician, and his compositions are certainly not dry nor pedantic, although they do not show any traces of individual thought. —We have also received *Original Compositions for the Organ or American Organ*, by Dr. Spark, Book I. (Metzler & Co.), including a funeral march in memory of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, and *Six Voluntaries*, by George Calkin (Novello, Ewer & Co.).

NEW CHORAL WORKS AND PART MUSIC.

ASSOCIATIONS for the practice and performance of choral music are constantly increasing in number, from the humble school or village choir to the aspiring society consisting of hundreds of trained voices, and the demand for part music grows in corresponding measure. Hence the pile of recent publications of this kind, mostly of minor importance, which is now before us. The practised pen of Herr Franz Abt enables him to weave pleasant music out of ordinary every-day ideas, and his cantata for female voices, *The Wishing Stone* (Novello, Ewer & Co.), will be very acceptable to classes of female vocalists. It is brief in length, and the music, written in three parts, is simple and melodious, if wanting in strength and variety.—Dr. Sloman's *Supplication and Praise, a Sacred Cantata* (same publishers), consists of a setting of various texts of Scripture, selected in no particular order or sequence. This music is dignified and church-like, and would be suitable enough as anthems, but does not seem well adapted to concert-room purposes. —The next on our list, *Harold Glynde, a Cantata* (Pitman), is a curious work. The libretto, by Edward Foskett, embodies a story inculcating the virtues of total abstinence, and the musical numbers, by Dr. Stainer, J. G. Colcott, C. S. Jekyll, Harper Kearton, and others, are interspersed with recitation. Whether music is not lowered by being thus allied with sermonizing is a point worthy of consideration.

A Second Set of Ten Trios for Female Voices. By Carl Reinecke. Op. 156. (Novello, Ewer & Co.).—The larger compositions of the conductor of the famous Gewandhaus Concerts at Leipzig have not been received with much favour

in England, as they have appeared more noteworthy for laboured effort than for free inspiration. Even in these trifles Herr Reinecke is not content to dispense with his science, canon form being employed in every instance. The result is sacrifice of melodic beauty, though in some of the numbers felicitous effects are attained. The accompaniments are flowing and varied.

Musical Gossip.

MISS EMMA THURSBY is having an immensely successful concert tour in Denmark.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Le Ménestrel* states that in Sweden the smallest town possesses its open-air band, which plays on a platform or kiosque. In Stockholm there are five or six public gardens where excellent music may be heard in the evening.

THE remains of the late eminent violinist M. Vieuxtemps will be interred at Verviers, his native place, to-morrow, Sunday. A funeral march of his own composition will be played at the ceremony, which will be attended by many of the musical notabilities of Belgium.

THE Philharmonic Society of New York, under the direction of Mr. Theodore Thomas, is organizing a monster festival to take place in the ensuing winter. There will be seven concerts, at three of which the programmes will be devoted respectively to Handel, Mozart, and Beethoven.

MR. R. GRANT WHITE writes from New York:—"Will you kindly permit me to say that a paragraph in the *Athenæum*, setting forth the impossibility that I have been engaged for more than fifty years in collecting materials for the history of music in America, was read by me with an amazement which, although my interest in music began in my childhood, would be shared by my kinsfolk, and most of all by my mother. The truth is that I had no thought of writing the sketch you refer to until very recently. It will, indeed, cover a period of somewhat more than fifty years; but because Mr. John Henry Green's 'History of England' covers a period of more than a thousand years it is hardly true that he was engaged for more than a thousand years in collecting materials for it."

THE first instalment of the valuable musical library of the late Dr. Joseph Müller, the editor of *Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung*, is to be sold at Berlin on Monday, September 12th, and following days.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

SADLER'S WELLS.—'Sedgemoor,' a New Play in Four Acts. By W. G. Wills and Freeman C. Wills.

A DRAMA of Mr. Wills rarely fails to stimulate the thoughtful and attentive playgoer. That the stimulus is always agreeable or satisfactory cannot be said, the sense of disproportion or shortcoming being not seldom that which remains in the mind. With Mr. Wills conception is always greater than execution, and the suggested picture is finer in all respects than anything that is realized. Sometimes, indeed, we feel as if the architect who had planned a palace to which we were bidden, and had brought together the materials for its erection, asked us to contemplate its unfinished walls from a shed which he had run up by its side for our shelter. In his latest play—latest, that is, in order of production—'Sedgemoor,' he has joined the shed in question to one wing of his promised palace. Imperial themes occupy us during two important and dramatic acts. Then, at the close of what is, in fact, historical tragedy, comes a not too

seemly or probable intrigue; and those who have contemplated a devotion like that of the Sweet saint who sat by Russell's side

find themselves called upon to be interested in a quarrel between two passionate women over a worthless and unprincipled man. That Mr. Wills is, under guidance, capable of high, perhaps of highest, work, 'Sedgemoor' is sufficient to prove. Portions of its dialogue are equal to anything Mr. Wills has yet given us, and sentences fall on the ear which are worthy of being treasured in the memory. The feeling is, however, one of mingled amusement and indignation when the officer in command of the firing party bursts into a barrack-room song for the purpose of solacing the last moments of his victim. On a fault like this, however, flagrant as it is, we do not wish to insist: matters of detail are unimportant. The real defect is that with the defeat and condemnation of Monmouth and the miscarriage of a cowardly scheme to ruin the hero, whom he knows for an enemy, the play does not end. If out of a situation like this a new interest may spring, there is no reason why a drama should not have a fresh interest in each act, and, indeed, may not be what Beaumont and Fletcher call a species of medley entertainment, "Four plays or moral Representations in one." A respectable amount of interest is inspired in the second portion of the intrigue, and the desperate surrender of the woman in the last act, when, having sacrificed her husband to her jealousy, she consents to yield him to another, is powerful. More knowledge of feminine perversity than most dramatists can claim is, indeed, shown in the whole treatment of the duel between the two rivals. No treatment, however, can vindicate the second interest, nor can any rule of dramatic construction justify the employment as a subordinate incident of a situation like the death of Monmouth, which is calculated to be the climax of a tragedy. 'Sedgemoor' is, like many previous plays from the same source, fine work *manqué*. We say the same source, since, although two names appear to the play, there is nothing whatever to indicate in what manner the customary procedure of Mr. Wills has been influenced by the collaboration of his brother.

Miss Marriott, as the heroine, acts with the rough power we have previously described, and gives the more dramatic situations all the strength with which they can be charged. Miss Marie de Grey is as yet a novice, and her movements are stagey and conventional. As Catherine Sedley, however, she looks to the life the character, and her appearance brings to the mind recollections of royal favourites, whose "bowers" by the Thames have given that river a reputation scarcely less romantic and malodorous than the Loire. The general representation is highly creditable from the point of view it is fair to employ in the case of what is practically a country company. A very much higher representation would have given the play a better chance of permanent success. To present characters like James II., Monmouth, Mary d'Este, and the Earl of Sunderland requires such gifts as are not every day forthcoming.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. Y.—MRS. N.—O. P.—T. B.—J. G. K.—J. W.—H. T. C.—J. O.—T. B. H.—received. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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